



BOROUGH OF MORLEY

1964

annual report

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

GEOFFREY IRELAND, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

E. C. LEWIS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

B O R O U G H O F M O R L E Y

1964

ANNUAL REPORT

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B O R O U G H O F M O R L E Y
MEMBERS OF THE MORLEY BOROUGH HEALTH
COMMITTEE
1964 — 1965

The Mayor

Alderman H. Brewster

Chairman

Councillor A. Attack

Deputy Chairman

Councillor C. Singlewood

Aldermen

B. Haydn

M. Davies

Councillors

Mrs. L. Woollin, J.P.

M. G. Spruce

H. Hargreaves

L. Appleyard

F. Tighe

G. Totham

Mrs. G. Lindley

R. Elliott

H. Leathley

Miss C. E. Hepworth, J.P.

Mrs. V. Walker

Local Health Authority

West Riding County Council

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health. and Divisional Medical Officer.

William M. Douglas, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Acting
M.O.H. 1.12.63—8.3.64).

Geoffrey Ireland, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. (Appointed
9.3.64).

Deputy Medical Officer of Health. and Senior Assistant County Medical Officer.

Barbara Briggs, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

BOROUGH OF MORLEY.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

E. C. Lewis, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.

R. H. Wood, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,
A.M.I.P.H.E., M.R.I.P.H.H. (Resigned 31.12.63)
C. H. Wright, M.A.P.H.I. (Appointed 17.2.64).

Additional Public Health Inspectors.

R. S. Wright, M.A.P.H.I.
G. Wright, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
K. R. Flint, M.A.P.H.I.
J. K. Greenwood, M.A.P.H.I.

Student Public Health Inspector.

S. G. Carden.

Cleansing Officer.

G. Gregory.

Public Health Inspector's Clerks.

R. Crabtree.
Mrs. M. Lewis.
Mrs. B. Thackray

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL.

Assistant County Medical Officers and School Medical Officers.

Irene Hargreaves, M.B., Ch.B.

Binayendra Banerjee, M.B., B.S., D.T.M. & H., M.R.C.P.

(Appointed 1.4.64. Resigned 11.11.64).

Medical Officer to East Ardsley and Drighlington Child Welfare Centres (Part-time).

Ruth M. Chippindale, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S.
L.R.C.P., D.C.H.

School Dental Officers.

P. Smith, B.Ch.D., L.D.S.

Mrs. F. Ellis, B.Ch.D., L.D.S.

Divisional Nursing Officer.

Miss A. Seelig, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate,
Q.N., Admin. Cert. (Public Health Nursing) R.C.N.

Health Visitors and School Nurses.

Miss B. M. Chapman, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate

Mrs. B. M. Goddard, S.R.N., S.C.M., Orthopaedic
Certificate, H.V. Certificate (Resigned 17.7.64).

Miss D. M. Habergham, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part 1).
H.V. Certificate.

Mrs. E. K. Garbutt, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part 1), H.V.
Certificate.

Miss B. S. Smith, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.

Mrs. E. Garbutt, S.R.N., S.C.M., Fever Trained.

Mrs. S. E. McHard, S.R.N. Diploma in Social Science
(Resigned 6.12.64).

Mrs. D. J. Jackson, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Home Nurses.

Mrs. J. Birkby, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. M. Corness, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. S. Dixon, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. E. Newell, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. C. Noble, S.R.N., Q.N.

Miss J. Stokes, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. F. White, S.R.N., Q.N.

Midwives.

Miss M. Burdon, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss E. Chapman, S.C.M.
 Mrs. M. Ellison, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. J. A. Stakes, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Senior Mental Welfare Officer.

A. Emmerson.

Mental Welfare Officers.

Mr. H. H. Robinson, R.M.P.A., R.M.N., M.S.M.W.O.
 Mrs. E. I. Jones, M.S.M.W.O.

Junior Training Centre—Ossett.

Mrs. A. Ellis, N.A.M.H. Diploma—Supervisor
 Mrs. I. Ellis (Appointed 1.6.64).
 Mrs. A. Driver (Resigned 31.5.64).
 Mrs. M. E. Norman

Senior Training Centre—West Ardsley.

Miss I. Beaumont, N.A.M.H. Diploma—Supervisor.
 Miss G. Burlison, N.A.M.H. Diploma.
 Mrs. B. Huntrods, N.A.M.H. Diploma.
 Mrs. K. M. Poyner, S.E.N.
 Miss G. Thornton.
 Mrs. E. Wright (Appointed 24.9.64).
 Mr. B. K. Brook
 Mr. M. Grange (Appointed 5.10.64).
 Mr. R. Rattray (Appointed 26.10.64).

Child Guidance Service.

Dr. E. Atkinson, M.B., Ch.B., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.,
 D.P.M. (Resigned 30.9.64).
 Dr. K. N. Maxwell, M.B., Ch.B. (Appointed 1.11.64).
 G. E. Skinner, P.S.W. (Resigned 9.11.64).
 J. B. Mannix, M.Ed. Psychologist (Appointed 1.12.64).
 Mrs. J. M. Spurr, P.S.W. (Appointed 2.11.64).

Speech Therapist.

Miss G. M. Carr, L.C.S.T. (Resigned 31.8.64).

Dental Attendants.

Mrs. L. Parker.

Miss K. Hill.

Chiropodist.

Miss D. E. Smith, M.Ch.S. (Part-time)

Mr. R. J. Pullan, M.Ch.S. (Part-time).

Mrs. L. R. Brook, M.Ch.S. (Part-time).

Chief Clerk.

A. Wright, D.M.A., D.P.A.

Clerical Staff.

J. A. H. Lane, D.P.A. (Deputy Chief Clerk).

A. C. Attack (Appointed 16.11.64).

D. Gamble (Resigned 19.7.64).

D. Leach.

C. C. Roberts.

P. M. Sheard.

Miss C. Brennan.

Mrs. G. Burton (Part-time).

Mrs. L. Crofton (Part-time).

Miss K. Edmondson.

Mrs. M. E. Kilburn.

Mrs. J. Mell.

Miss R. M. Morris

Miss M. G. Shackleton.

Mrs. M. Thornburn.

Mrs. M. Wingett (Part-time).

LEEDS REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

Consultant Staff.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon.

H. Morus Jones, M.C., F.R.C.S., D.L.O.

Chest Physicians.

J. K. Scott, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

G. F. Edwards, M.B.E., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P.

Ophthalmic Surgeon.

L. Wittels, M.D. (Vienna), D.O. (Oxon.).

Paediatricians.

G. M. Lewis, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., M.R.C.P.(Ed.)

C. S. Livingstone, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., D.C.H.

Orthopaedic Surgeon.

Miss M A. Pearson, F.R.C.S.

Divisional Health Office,
Windsor House,
Queen Street,
Morley.

To the Chairman and Members of the Morley Health
Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting this my first Annual Report
for the year 1964.

Dr. B. Banerjee resigned on the 11th November, 1964, and
this post remained vacant until 1st April, 1965, when Dr.
R. D. Hall was appointed. It will be seen that for the first
time the Division has a full Child Guidance team consisting of
Dr. K. N. Maxwell the Psychiatrist, Mr. J. B. Mannix the
Psychologist, and Mrs. J. M. Spurr the Psychiatric Social
Worker. There were two resignations from the health visiting
staff during the year and Mr. R. J. Pullan, Chiropodist, who
was taken seriously ill died on 20th February, 1965, shortly
after his return to duty

From the vital statistics it will be seen that the Birth
Rate has risen and that there were some 859 live births an in-
crease of over 100 when compared with last year. The num-
ber of illegitimate births also rose appreciably from 30 in 1963
to 53 this year. The Death Rate is the lowest for over ten
years with 477 deaths. Nevertheless the deaths from cancer
of the lung have reached the record figure of 26, an average
of one death every two weeks. Twenty four were males and
half of these died before reaching retiring age. The perinatal

rate remained much the same, there being a slight fall in the number of stillbirths and a corresponding rise in the number of neonatal deaths occurring under the age of one week. Of the 25 perinatal deaths only 3 occurred in domiciliary practice, two of them being due to congenital abnormalities and the third due to abnormalities of the umbilical cord.

There were again no notifications of either poliomyelitis or diphtheria and one wonders whether in a few years' time I shall be able to report the same state of affairs in the case of measles following the general use of the new measles vaccine. This vaccine appeared to give a high degree of protection in the trials made in this Division because up until the time of writing this report no case of measles in a vaccinated child had been notified.

I should like to mention the Aberdeen typhoid epidemic which occurred in May and June 1964. This epidemic was caused by an imported, contaminated tin of corned beef which was sliced in the shop and sold loose. Other cold meats became infected by the use of the same slicer and multiplication of the typhoid organisms occurred in these cold meats when they were stored in an uncooled display case exposed to sunshine. That this disease became epidemic and that a store was involved which the Committee of Enquiry considered to be above average in matters of hygiene should make us all pause and consider the existing practices in many food shops today. Much more must be done in raising the standards of food hygiene not only by statutory action but also by members of the public refusing to accept food which is unhygienically handled and I would draw your attention to the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector and the work which was undertaken by the Department in connection with this outbreak.

Another year has passed and still we have not received the promised circular on brucella infection in milk from the Ministry. This infection is still being found in some of the raw (untreated) milk being sold in Morley and action under Regulation 20 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959 is now being taken in all cases where the organism causing this disease is isolated.

I should like to thank Mr. Lewis the Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff for their full co-operation and assistance during the year and also the staff of the Divisional Office for the way in which they coped with the emergencies over and above the routine work without complaint. I also appreciate the support given by you Mr. Chairman and Members of the Health Committee during this my first year as your Medical Officer of Health.

GEOFFREY IRELAND.

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS

Area	9,494 acres
Population—Census 1961	40,322
Registrar General's estimate of Resident Population mid-1964	42,590
Number of dwelling houses	15,700
Rateable Value (31.3.64)	£934,989
Product of a penny rate (1963-64)	£3,615.6.10

Summary of Vital Statistics

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births:				Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 20.2
Legitimate	806	409	397	
Illegitimate	53	24	29	
Still-Births:				Rate per 1,000 (live and still-births) 14.9
Legitimate	12	4	8	
Illegitimate	1	1	—	
Total Births:				
Legitimate	818	413	405	
Illegitimate	54	25	29	
Deaths	477	252	225	Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 11.2

Maternal Mortality.

There were no maternal deaths.

Infant Mortality.

17 infants under the age of twelve months died during 1964, giving an infant mortality rate of 19.8 per 1,000 live births.

The following table gives the cause of death of these infants:—

Cause of Death	No. of infants dying in				
	1st week	2nd wk.	3rd wk.	4th wk.	5-52 weeks
Broncho Pneumonia ...	2	—	—	—	2
Prematurity	4	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	—	1	—	—	—
Accidental Death	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Abnormality	2	—	—	—	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage .	1	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia	—	—	—	1	—
Lung Conditions	2	—	—	—	—
Total	11	1	—	1	4

Infant Mortality Rate

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	19.8
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	22.3
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0.0

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate.

Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births	15.1
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Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate.

Deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births ...	12.6
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Perinatal Mortality Rate.

(Still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	27.5
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CAUSE OF DEATH — MORLEY M.B.

Cause of Death	1962			1963			1964		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1. Tuberculosis of respiratory tract	2	1	3	—	1	1	1	1	2
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
3. Syphilitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic diseases	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	3
10. Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	6	7	13	12	11	23	11	3	14
11. Malignant Neoplasm—lung and bronchus	17	5	22	13	4	17	24	2	26
12. Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	—	9	9	—	7	7	—	11	11
13. Malignant Neoplasm: Uterus	—	3	3	—	7	7	—	5	5
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	18	16	34	24	19	43	31	19	50
15. Leukaemia and Aleukaemia	—	3	3	1	1	2	1	—	1
16. Diabetes	3	1	4	—	3	3	2	—	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	32	47	79	31	34	65	27	38	65
18. Coronary disease: Angina	62	43	105	62	47	109	64	47	111
19. Hypertension with heart disease	2	9	11	8	9	17	—	6	6
20. Other Heart Disease	25	35	60	24	31	55	10	28	38
21. Other Circulatory Disease...	3	13	16	8	11	19	3	6	9

CAUSE OF DEATH — MORLEY M.B. (continued)

Cause of Death	1962			1963			1964		
	M		Total	M		Total	M		Total
		F			F			F	
22. Influenza	1	1	2	2	1	3	—	1	1
23. Pneumonia	6	15	21	12	16	28	13	6	19
24. Bronchitis	14	12	26	23	8	31	20	8	28
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	3	2	5	2	3	5	4	1	5
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	1	6	1	3	4	2	—	2
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	3	4	2	1	3	2	3	5
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	—	2	3	3	6	1	2	3
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations ...	2	5	7	3	3	6	2	4	6
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	13	14	27	15	20	35	12	20	32
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	7	2	9	6	5	11	5	5	10
34. All other accidents	6	6	12	5	4	9	8	4	12
35. Suicide	1	—	1	5	1	6	3	2	5
36 Homicide & operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total all Causes	232	253	485	265	256	521	252	225	477

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

Under 1		1 — 5		6—15		16—25		26—35		36—45		46—55		56—65		66—75		Over 75		Total	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
12	5	1	1	2	—	7	1	2	2	8	7	25	12	68	30	74	58	53	109	252	225

VITAL STATISTICS OVER THE TEN YEARS 1955-1964

Year	Birth Rate	Peri-natal Mortality Rate	Still Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate	Cancer Death Rate	T.B. Death Rate		No. of cases of		No. of Deaths	
								Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Diph-theria	Polio-myelitis	T.B. All forms	Cancer of lung and bronchus
1955	13.8	*	36.5	11.6	20.8	0.00	1.97	0.03	0.03	0	5	2	13
1956	15.8	*	32.6	12.6	14.4	0.00	2.13	0.08	0.05	0	0	5	15
1957	15.9	*	18.7	12.4	33.4	0.00	2.04	0.13	0.02	0	1	6	13
1958	16.2	*	28.7	11.6	23.3	0.00	2.29	0.08	0.00	0	13	3	18
1959	15.9	*	15.5	11.8	23.6	0.00	2.28	0.05	0.00	0	0	2	13
1960	16.4	43.9	30.7	12.4	25.6	0.00	2.21	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	20
1961	16.8	34.3	22.9	11.6	24.9	0.00	2.13	0.02	0.00	0	0	1	16
1962	18.8	29.2	12.7	11.7	28.3	0.00	2.05	0.07	0.00	0	0	3	22
1963	17.9	27.2	19.4	12.3	21.1	2.59	2.35	0.02	0.02	0	0	2	17
1964	20.2	27.5	14.9	11.2	19.8	0.00	2.51	0.05	0.02	0	0	3	26

* Figures not available.

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1964. Based on the Registrar-General's figures. COMPARISON WITH OTHER AREAS.

	Morley M.B.	Horbury U.D.	Ossett M.B.	Wake- field R.D.	Aggregate West Riding Urban Dis.	West Riding Admin. Cty	England and Wales (Prov- isional Figs.)
Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated population) .	20.2	19.4	20.4	20.4	18.3	18.5	18.4
Death Rates (all per 1000 estimated resident popu- lation). All causes ...	11.2	10.4	11.1	10.1	12.2	11.5	11.3
Infective & Parasitic Diseases	0.09	0.0	0.0	0.14	0.04	0.04	*
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	0.05	0.0	0.06	0.0	0.06	0.05	0.05
Other forms of tuberculosis	0.02	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01
Cancer	2.51	2.27	2.43	1.25	2.09	2.02	2.11
Vascular Lesions of ner- vous system	1.53	0.91	1.79	1.48	1.88	1.74	*
Heart & Circ. Diseases...	3.85	4.31	3.90	3.79	4.64	4.37	*
Respiratory disease (excl- uding tuberculosis of respiratory system) ...	1.24	1.02	1.21	1.20	1.47	1.37	*
Infant Mortality (deaths of infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	19.8	29.2	31.3	25.0	22.1	22.2	20.0
Maternal Mortality (deaths of mothers due to pregnancy or child birth per 1,000 live and still births)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.49	0.40	0.25
Still Birth Rate (per 1000 live and still births) ...	14.9	5.8	24.5	11.2	18.3	17.6	16.3
Perinatal Mortality rate	27.5	23.3	39.8	24.7	30.7	30.0	28.2
Neonatal Mortality rate ..	15.1	29.2	21.9	18.2	15.4	15.4	13.8

* Figures not available.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Annual Notifications 1960-1964

Disease	Year of Notification				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Scarlet Fever	32	6	5	14	23
Whooping Cough	37	44	1	8	18
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	93	574	255	187	359
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	5	9	6	7	3
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia	1	9	18	19	16
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis ...	—	—	2	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	7	—	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	8	—	2	2	3
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	4	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	6	7	5	9	6
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	2	1	2	—
Malaria	—	1	—	—	—
Anthrax	—	1	—	—	—

MEASLES

The usual biennial epidemicity of this disease began to show itself in the last quarter of the year when the number of notifications started to increase and by December the epidemic was just about under way. Because of this expected epidemic the Medical Research Council began trials of a Measles Vaccine in September, trials in which this Division took part. Two doses of vaccine were given to those children aged ten months to two years who had been registered by their parents, the first being a killed type and the second, one month later, being a live vaccine. No serious complications as a result of the vaccine were recorded and up until the time of writing this report no child who was given the vaccine has been notified as a case of measles. Only 340 out of 731 of the children who were registered were able to be given the vaccination because of the shortage of the vaccine, but it is hoped further supplies will become available during the autumn of 1965 when this group will be given priority.

TUBERCULOSIS

Cases requiring examination are referred to either the Chest Clinic at Dewsbury General Hospital, the Chest Clinic at 74 New Briggate, Leeds or the Chest Clinic at Pinderfields Hospital, Wakefield and regular home supervision is carried out by the Health Visitor. Free milk is provided by the County Council at the discretion of the Divisional Medical Officer if recommended by the Consultant Chest Physician in charge of the Clinic.

The following table gives the position regarding tuberculosis in Morley in 1964:—

	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Totals
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
No. on register on 1st January, 1964	54	24	78	5	17	22	100
No. first notified during 1964	4	2	6	—	—	—	6
No. of cases restored to register	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
No. of cases entered in register otherwise than by notification	1	4	5	—	—	—	5
No. removed from register during 1964							
(a) died	3	1	4	—	—	—	4
(b) removed from district	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
(c) recovered ...	6	7	13	—	—	—	13
No. remaining on register at 31st December, 1964	50	22	72	5	17	22	94

The number of new cases and the number of deaths of notified cases during 1964 are given in detail in the following table:—

Age Period	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respira- tory		Non- Respira- tory		Respira- tory		Non- Respira- tory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0- 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-44	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
45-64	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	4	2	—	—	3	1	—	—

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL HEALTH SERVICES

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

MORLEY CENTRAL CLINIC, CORPORATION STREET.

Monday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.; Wednesday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

ST. MICHAEL'S SUNDAY SCHOOL,
EAST ARDSLEY.

*Tuesday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

No. 1 SYKE ROAD, WEST ARDSLEY.

*Thursday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

THE ZION SCHOOLROOM, DRIGHLINGTON.

*Friday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

THE CONSERVATIVE CLUB, GILDERSOME.

*Wednesday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

THE MOBILE CLINIC VISITS ELLAND ROAD,
CHURWELL on alternate Tuesdays, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

* Combined with a School Clinic Session.

ANTE-NATAL AND RELAXATION CLINICS

MORLEY CENTRAL CLINIC, CORPORATION STREET.

Relaxation Clinic, Friday 1-30 to 2-30 p.m.

Ante-natal Clinic, Friday 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

CONSERVATIVE CLUB, GILDERSOME.

Relaxation Clinic, Tuesday, 3-0 to 4-0 p.m.

No. 1 SYKE ROAD, WEST ARDSLEY

Relaxation Clinic, Wednesday, 2-0 to 3-0 p.m.

SCHOOL CLINICS.

MORLEY CENTRAL CLINIC, CORPORATION STREET.

Dental—Monday to Friday inclusive by appointment.

Ophthalmic—As required by arrangement.

Paediatric—As required by arrangement.

Speech Therapy—Suspended.

Child Guidance—Alternate Thursdays, 1-30 to 4-0 p.m.
by appointment.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION CLINICS

All Child Welfare Centres—As required by arrangement.

CHIROPODY

MORLEY CENTRAL CLINIC, CORPORATION STREET.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 9-0 a.m. to 12 noon.

No. 1 SYKE ROAD, WEST ARDSLEY

Alternate Mondays, 2-0 to 5-0 p.m.

ST. MICHAEL'S SUNDAY SCHOOL,
EAST ARDSLEY.

Alternate Mondays, 2-0 to 5-0 p.m.

ZION SUNDAY SCHOOL, DRIGHLINGTON.

Alternate Wednesdays, 1-0 to 4-0 p.m.

Dr. WILSON'S SURGERY, FINKLE LANE,
GILDERSOME.

Alternate Thursdays, 2-0 to 5-0 p.m.

CLINICS**Ante-Natal Clinics**

Clinic	No. of Sessions	Total No. of women who attended	Total attendances	Average attendance
Central Clinic Corporation Street, Morley	48	178	666	14

Relaxation Clinics

Clinic	No. of Sessions	Total No. of women who attended	Total	Average attendance
Morley	48	150	465	10
Gildersome	48	25	110	2
West Ardsley	48	93	229	5
Total	144	268	804	6

Child Welfare Clinics.

The mobile clinic in Churwell started in January, 1964 on a fortnightly basis and appears well justified by the attendance of an average of 20 children. There have been no other changes regarding clinic premises.

Clinic	No. of Sessions	No. of children who attended and were born in		Total No. of attendances made by children born in		Average attendances per session
		1964	1959-63	1964	1959-63	
Central Clinic Corporation Street, Morley	96	324	354	4995	848	61
Conservative Club						
Gildersome	48	69	96	1564	225	37
1 Syke Road,						
W. Ardsley	48	104	73	1734	251	41
St. Michael's						
Sunday School						
East Ardsley	48	68	102	1522	446	41
Zion						
Schoolroom,						
Drighlington	48	46	66	1212	223	30
Mobile Clinic, Churwell	24	20	39	126	311	18
Total	312	631	730	11153	2304	38

In accord with modern thought and practice on child care, routine weighing of babies over the age of one month has ceased at several clinics in the Division, and after this age further weighings are carried out at the discretion of the health visitor or clinic doctor. This procedure now permits the fully trained staff to give advice to mothers and to provide protection against the preventable diseases for children, the main aims of any Child Welfare Clinic. Attendances only dropped for a short period and the overall picture showed an increase not only in attendance but also in the number of children attending the Clinics.

Dental Clinic

Expectant and nursing mothers are referred from ante natal or child welfare clinics to the Dental Clinics or to a dentist practising under the National Health Service. Treatment, and this includes dentures, is free of charge provided it is completed one year after the birth of the baby. Mothers referred by a local Health Authority staff and inspected for treatment were 56 in the Division but only 34 of these completed treatment.

Provision of Welfare Foods

Many proprietary brands of milk and other infant foods are sold at the Child Welfare Clinics for the convenience of mothers, and special brands of milk are ordered when necessary.

Welfare cod liver oil, orange juice, vitamin A and D tablets, and National Dried Milk, are also distributed at the Child Welfare Clinics.

HOME NURSING

The County Council is responsible for the Home Nursing Service in Morley, the seven whole-time nurses being resident in their own homes.

TYPE OF PATIENT UNDER CARE OF HOME NURSE

Classification	No. of individual patients attended	Total number of visits made
Medical	443	17594
Surgical	124	2503
Infectious Diseases	—	—
Tuberculosis	5	252
Maternity	6	55
Other Conditions	19	243
Total	597	20647

Most of the work of the home nurses is still in the over 65 age group though there has been an increase in visits to children aged 0-5 years, many of these having undergone circumcision, an operation which once again appears to have become fashionable.

During 1964 injection therapy has fallen in the anti-biotic group but an increasing amount of hormones are now given by this method. Most patients nursed suffer from a medical condition of a chronic nature and nursing these patients, though very valuable, is time consuming and does not always need the skills of a State Registered Nurse. If dilution of the staff by State Enrolled Nurses could be envisaged the highly qualified Queen's Nurse could then undertake work she has been trained for and thus, in turn, relieve pressure on hospital beds by patients being discharged earlier into her care.

Day and Night Nursing Service

This service is an extension of the home nursing service and provides a day or night nursing service for a temporary period, usually during the terminal stages of an illness. It is designed to relieve relatives who may be near "breaking point", having cared for a patient at home for a considerable time, and this service is very much appreciated by these relatives who have been under severe strain. Persons employed are trained nurses, persons with nursing experience or "sitters in".

In the case of patients suffering from carcinoma the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation meets the full cost, whilst the cost for other types of patients is met by the County Council. During 1964 eight patients suffering from carcinoma and three other cases received the service in the Division. As it has been possible to recruit only one S.R.N. and one sitter-in, it is fortunate that the demand has not been heavy and has been met in every instance.

MIDWIFERY

Four whole-time midwives (resident in their own home) were employed by the County Council to serve the Borough of Morley during 1964.

The following table shows the number of Morley women confined in hospital, private nursing homes, or delivered by midwives and private practitioners in Morley or elsewhere.

Place of Delivery	No.	Percentage of total
Morley Hall	287	32.9
Other Hospitals	387	44.4
Private Nursing Homes	—	0.0
Domiciliary Midwife alone ...	185	21.2
Doctor & Domiciliary Midwife	13	1.5
Total (including still-births)	872	100.0

During 1964 the practising midwives summoned medical assistance to 13 mothers and one child.

REASONS FOR MIDWIFE CALLING MEDICAL AID

Mothers		Infants	
Cause	No.	Cause	No.
Haemorrhage	1	Enlarged Abdomen	1
Ruptured perineum	6		
Premature Labour	1		
Still Birth	2		
Multiple pregnancy	1		
Other	2		
Total	13	Total	1

All midwives are employed on full midwifery duties and there have been no appreciable difficulties in domiciliary confinements during the year. Close co-operation with the General Practitioners has continued and in the Division seven ante natal clinics are now held in General Practitioners' surgeries which are attended by domiciliary midwives, an increase of one clinic since 1963. This co-operation is of three-fold advantage:—

- (1) to the patient, who will get to know the midwife prior to confinement, even though this may take place in hospital, as there is an increase in the number of early discharges from hospital back to the care of the midwife.

- (2) to the midwife, who will get to know the patient she will eventually deliver or nurse after confinement. She will be familiar with all obstetric details discovered during the ante natal period, thus ensuring that as far as possible a patient has a safe delivery.
- (3) the benefit to the General Practitioner is by seeing his patients simultaneously with the midwife, therefore knowing he has a competent colleague familiar with his patient's condition, fully equipped with all knowledge available for a safe confinement.

Due to pressure on hospital beds, early discharges from hospital have increased, particularly discharges taking place 48 hours after delivery. At the moment the midwives are coping well with this additional work.

Provision of Maternity Outfits.

These are provided free to mothers preparing for confinement in their own homes.

Analgesia.

All midwives are trained in the administration of both tri-lene and gas and air analgesia and are provided with the necessary equipment. Analgesia is available to all mothers desiring it, subject to satisfactory medical examination by a doctor. During 1964 one hundred and sixty two women received trilene.

Emergency Obstetric Unit.

The "flying squad" attached to Staincliffe General Hospital, Dewsbury, is available for obstetric emergencies occurring within the Borough.

Care of Premature Infants.

Special equipment and nursing staff are available for use in the home in cases requiring them.

Weight at Birth	No. of Premature Babies		No. Dying within 28 days	No. Surviving 28 days
	Born Alive	Born Dead		
Under 2½ lb.	1	2	1	—
2½ to under 3 lb. ...	1	2	1	—
3 to under 3½ lb. ...	3	—	—	3
3½ to under 4 lb. ...	2	—	1	1
4 to under 4½ lb. ...	11	1	2	9
4½ to under 5 lb. ...	8	1	—	8
5 to 5½ lb.	24	3	2	22
Total	50	9	7	43

Maternity Liaison

Three Committee meetings were held at Manygates Hospital, Wakefield, and one at Dewsbury General Hospital during 1964. These meetings are attended by the Medical Officers of Health concerned, elected General Practitioners, Paediatricians, Matrons of local Maternity Hospitals, the non medical Supervisors of Midwives and are under the Chairmanship of the Consultant Obstetrician. The aim of these Committees is to solve matters of mutual interest to hospital, local Health Authorities and General Practitioners, e.g. Selection of cases and medical criteria for hospital booking in the light of the findings of the perinatal mortality survey.

HEALTH VISITING

The principal duty of the Health Visitor is health education, and for this purpose she visits the homes to give advice on the care of children, persons (including adults) suffering from illness, and expectant and nursing mothers. The Health Visitor also gives advice in the home on the measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection, and her duties are also combined with those of School Nurse.

SUMMARY OF HEALTH VISITORS' HOME VISITS

Children aged 0-5 years	
First visits	3437
Re-visits	6689
Total	10126
Persons aged 65 years and over	
First visits	248
Re-visits	888
Total	1136
Visits to Home Help Cases	2535
Mental Health Visits	20
Visits to Hospital Discharges	51
Household Visits (T.B. and Infectious Diseases)	138
Other Visits	398

Difficulty still exists in maintaining a full health visiting establishment and because of this shortage of trained staff certain duties in the past undertaken by the health visitor are now delegated to less qualified personnel, who are designated assistant to health visitor, in order to allow the fully qualified health visitor to fulfil her role as social advisor and health educator. The duties of these assistants include supervision of home helps, visiting of patients in receipt of the home help service, the initial visit having been carried out by the health visitor, attendance at immunisation sessions, Specialists and school clinics. They also play a useful part in the school health service by carrying out hygiene inspections and their inevitable routine follow-up, vision and audiometric testing, and attendance at school medical inspections except in the case of entrants, which are attended by the health visitor, who can provide a link between home and school at this all important stage of the child's life.

In 1964 attachment of nursing staff to general practitioners became County Council policy and this Division decided to put this into practice by initially attaching health visitors to general practitioners in the Borough of Morley. This attachment began early in 1965 and it is hoped to continue this policy throughout the rest of the Division.

Phenylketonuria

During 1964 1,734 babies were tested either in clinics or in the home during the fourth week of life or as soon as possible afterwards using the "phenistix" test. All children tested proved negative and thus free from the disease which, if not treated in the early weeks of life, can produce severe subnormality. These tests can be time consuming as occasionally several visits are necessary before a satisfactory specimen of urine is obtained.

Congenital Dislocation of the Hip

A test, the Ortolani test, is carried out by the midwife in the case of a domiciliary confinement, the health visitor at her first visit to the infant, and the clinic doctor at the infant's first attendance at the Child Welfare Centre. The test is a simple one by which the hip abduction movements are checked and should a positive case be found, speedy referral to an Orthopaedic Consultant for confirmation of diagnosis and necessary treatment may save prolonged medical care and sometimes permanent handicap later on in life. Three confirmed cases during the year in this Division alone justify doing the Ortolani Test as a routine.

Jelly Patch Test for Tuberculosis

This test formerly offered to all five and six year old children as a routine was discontinued during 1964 after consultation with the Chest Physician because of its unreliability.

Practical Training of Students

This Division, by its close proximity to Leeds and Wakefield, always serves as a training ground for practical experience both for health visitor students from Leeds University and student nurses from the Wakefield hospitals. The health visitor students at present come on to the district for two days each week for two terms and are usually attached to one or two health visitors, their programme having been arranged by the Divisional Nursing Officer. It is hoped that during this period health visitor students are gaining a wide experience of the work of all members of the public health team.

Student nurses usually only have two days district experience during their general training to supplement lectures on social aspect of diseases, but even this short time with the health visitor and the district nurse teaches them some aspects of work in the public health field and also gives them an insight into the social, economic and cultural background of the patients they are nursing in the wards.

HOME HELPS

In accordance with the National Health Service Act, the County Council provide domestic help for households "where such help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged or a child not over compulsory school age."

Home Helps were provided for the following reasons:—

	Cases	Hours
Maternity	14	482
Chronic Sick and Tuberculosis	463	59002
Others	11	1124
	<hr/> 488	<hr/> 60608

The service continues to expand and there were 488 cases attended by Home Helps during 1964 compared with 453 in the previous year, and the total number of hours worked was 60,608. This is 3,449 more than in 1963.

CHIROPODY

Regular sessions are held at clinics in the area and domiciliary visits can be arranged where the patient is certified to be medically unfit to attend the clinic. Details of the cases treated throughout the year are given in the following table.

Clinic	sessions held	No. of Patients Treated				Total Treatments Given			
		A	PH	EM	Total	A	PH	EM	Total
Central Clinic, Morley	241	358	6	—	364	1991	22	—	2013
1 Syke Road, West Ardsley ...	18	26	1	—	27	148	6	—	154
St. Michael's Sunday School, East Ardsley	36	60	—	—	60	298	—	—	298
Zion Schoolroom, Drighlington ...	26	41	1	—	42	212	2	—	214
Dr. Wilson's Surgery, Gildersome	21	42	2	—	44	169	4	—	173
Total	342	527	10	—	537	2818	34	—	2852
Domiciliary Treatments	—	259	10	—	269	1123	35	—	1158
Grand Total	—	786	20	—	806	3941	69	—	4010

A — Aged
 PH — Physically Handicapped.
 EM — Expectant Mothers.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

In accordance with the National Health Service Act, immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, and vaccination against smallpox and polimyelitis may be done either at the clinics or by the Family Doctor.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Number of children in Morley who completed a full course of diphtheria immunisation in 1964:—

Year of Birth	1964	1960-63	1950-59	Total
Completed injections in 1964...	317	327	67	711
Immunised in previous years re-inforced in 1964	—	—	281	281

Whooping Cough Vaccination.

Vaccination against whooping cough is available under the County Council's Scheme to infants and children up to and including the age of four years.

Number of children in Morley who completed a full course of whooping cough vaccination during 1964 under the County Council's Scheme:—

Year of Birth	1964	1963	1960-62	Total
Number Immunised	317	260	55	632

During the year there were eighteen notified cases of whooping cough. Seven children concerned had completed a full course of vaccination.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

In February 1962 the Minister of Health announced that Local Health Authorities could obtain supplies of live attenuated poliovirus vaccine which had been prepared from strains developed by Dr. A. B. Sabin.

The vaccine is administered orally and can be taken on a sugar lump or in syrup. A primary course of vaccination consists of 3 doses of vaccine, each of three drops given at intervals of four to eight weeks, and the vaccine can also be used to reinforce protection previously provided by injections of "Salk" vaccine.

Number of persons completing a primary course 552

Number of persons receiving re-inforcing doses 251

Smallpox Vaccination.

During the year 150 people were vaccinated against smallpox, and two people were re-vaccinated.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

This scheme is approved by the Minister of Health. The vaccine used is B.C.G. and is offered to all children in their fourteenth year with a view to affording protection to adolescents in the early years of their employment in industry and elsewhere.

Vaccination was offered to all children in this age-group in 1964 and the acceptance rate was approximately 50%.

The following table is a summary of the work carried out in the year:—

School	No. of children whose parents accepted	No. of children Heaf Tested	No. with positive reaction	No. with negative reaction	No. vaccinated
Woodkirk County Secondary	133	133	8	121	121
Victoria County Secondary	66	66	12	53	53
Bruntcliffe County Secondary	46	42	5	37	37
Elmfield County Secondary	37	37	6	31	31
Morley Grammar School	61	59	6	53	53
Totals ...	343	337	37	295	295

B.C.G. Vaccination is also available at the Local Chest Clinic for the protection of ascertained contacts of cases of tuberculosis and in certain other cases.

Tetanus Vaccination.

Number of children in the Borough who completed a full course of vaccination against tetanus during 1964.

Year of Birth	1964	1963	1960-62	1955-59	1950-54	Total
Number immunised ...	317	266	62	95	5	745

Number vaccinated in previous years and re-inforced in 1964 — 256.

NURSERY AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT

The County Council is authorised under this Act to grant or refuse registration of both Nurseries and Child Minders. Several enquiries for registration have been investigated but no Nursery or Child Minder has been registered during the year.

CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE ON PROBLEM FAMILIES

Many statutory and voluntary organisations are concerned with the rehabilitation of problem families. In order to bring together, for each of these families the knowledge and activities of the organisation concerned, representatives meet quarterly in Morley Town Hall under the chairmanship of the Medical Officer of Health. A total of fifteen cases from Morley M.B. has been discussed at the meetings during 1964.

THE MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY UNIT.

This Unit visited Morley in September and October, 1964 when 3,460 persons were examined. The following table illustrates the abnormalities discovered:—

Mass Radiography Survey, 1964

No. Examined	Abnormalities discovered			Total
	Tuberculosis		Other	
	Active	Inactive		
	3460	2			5	16

Of the 16 other abnormalities discovered there were included three cases of pneumoconiosis and two cases of bronchiectasis.

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL HEALTH SERVICES

DIVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION

HEALTH EDUCATION

During 1964 activities in the field of Health Education have continued and the Health Visiting and Midwifery staff have devoted as much time as possible to this aspect of their work.

No formal health education has been undertaken in Child Welfare Clinics but full use has been made of opportunities for informal group discussion, poster and pegboard displays. Both the staff and the public have voiced their appreciation of the excellent pegboard displays issued by Central Office during the year. Routine weighing was discontinued in three clinics during the year thus enabling health visitors to devote more of their valuable time advising mothers on the health of their infants.

Health visitors teach senior girls in all secondary modern schools in the Division, with the exception of two. In two schools talks on menstruation and personal hygiene are given to girls on entry to secondary school. In all participating schools but two the syllabus covers all three terms and in the remaining the talks extend over one term.

Health education on venereal disease is incorporated during talks on infectious diseases and no special campaign on this subject was undertaken during the year.

Smoking and Health was also covered by the talks given by the health visitors in schools following on the visits of the Mobile Unit on this topic in December, 1963.

Members of the medical and nursing staff are regularly approached by various groups of the public e.g. Parent Teacher Association, W.V.S., and Church Groups to talk on health subjects and health visitors also visit local Old People's Clubs and either give a formal talk illustrated by a visual aid or encourage group discussions on various topics concerning the health and welfare of the elderly.

Mothers' Club

The Mothers' Club was started in Morley during 1964 and the inaugural meeting was held on the 25.1.64 when Miss M. G. Edwards, County Health Education Officer took the chair. The number of mothers attending ranges between 25 and 45 and the Club meets monthly at Morley Central Clinic. Ten meetings were held during the year, seven of these were educational in character, two social functions and one was a business meeting.

Morley Home Safety Committee

A Home Safety Exhibition was held in Morley, May 29th to June 4th under the auspices of the Morley Home Safety Committee. Stands and pegboard displays were exhibited in the Town Hall by Central Office, the Fire Service and the Gas and Electricity Boards. Films on home safety were shown by the Fire Service. At the same time a condemned house at 10 Commercial Street, Morley, was fitted with furniture and household equipment, etc., to point out the many dangers resulting from neglect and ignorance of safety in the home. The house was labelled "The most dangerous house in Morley" and proved a great success.

The Exhibition was opened by the Mayor of Morley and was visited during the six days as follows:—

At the Town Hall 1039

At 10 Commercial Street 1444

Most of the visitors were schoolchildren and schools followed up the Exhibition by discussions and writing of essays on the subject of Home Safety.

Gaskell Home Safety Committee

During the year Home Safety Films were shown to Darby and Joan Clubs in Crofton, Sharlston, Middlestown and Horbury, and also at the Ossett Community Centre. Copies of the Gaskell Home Safety Committee Accident Prevention leaflet were sent to all clinics, infant and junior schools, and to Darby and Joan Clubs.

A group of Boy Scouts from Ossett paraded as sandwich-board men in the Gawthorpe Maypole Show procession, displaying Home Safety posters.

Later in the year a Home Safety Competition (Careless Cottage Drawing) was arranged for children between seven and nine years of age who attended schools in the Gaskell area. The children were asked to pick out and list as many hazards as they could find and then colour the picture. The prizes for this Competition were presented by the Mayor of Ossett, Alderman H. Smith and by the Mayoress, Miss M. Smith in February, 1965.

THE UNMARRIED MOTHER AND MOTHER AND BABY HOMES

The unmarried mother is referred usually by the Moral Welfare Organisation, our own staff or other services. Should the unmarried mother require a place in a Home prior and after delivery of her baby this can be arranged and financial responsibility is undertaken by the County Council provided she is a bona fide resident of the West Riding. The mother enters the Home during the latter part of her pregnancy, is admitted to hospital for her confinement and returns to the Home for a further few weeks after the birth of her baby. Twelve such cases were accommodated in Mother and Baby Homes during the year.

Of the total of 98 live illegitimate births 46 were dealt with as indicated below:—

	West Riding Cases	Non- County Cases	Total
1. No. of cases dealt with during the year			
(a) Referred by Moral Welfare Organisations	8	—	8
(b) Ascertained through own staff (midwives, etc.)	18	—	18
(c) Referred by other services	20	—	20
TOTALS ...	46	—	46

2. Analysis :—

without previous illegitimate children

(ii) with previous illegitimate children

without previous illegitimate children

TOTALS ...

*For the purpose of the scheme, a married mother of an illegitimate child is included, when known as such, as an unmarried mother.

3. Ages :—

(b) 15—19

(c) 20—24

(d) 25—29

(e) 30—39

(f) 40 and over

TOTALS ...

	West Riding Cases	Non- County Cases	Total
4. Disposal:—			
(a) Cases settled:—			
(i) Marriage	1	—	1
(ii) Baby died	3	—	3
(iii) Grandparents to take baby home	—	—	—
(iv) Baby adopted	16	—	16
(v) Baby fostered	—	—	—
(vi) Mother keeping baby	26	—	26
(b) Cases referred else- where	—	—	—
(c) Cases in which action has been taken but not finally settled	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	46	—	46

Close co-operation between Moral Welfare Workers, Children's Officers and Health Visitors exists, thus ensuring the best possible arrangements for the infants.

CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Recuperative Home Treatment

Twenty-two patients were sent to various convalescent homes from this Division during the year following medical recommendation from the family doctor. Applications are only considered where the patient is recovering from an illness and when it is likely that a period in a convalescent home would hasten recovery.

Provision of Nursing Equipment in the Home

1,140 items of nursing equipment were issued to patients being nursed in their own homes. Such equipment included commodes, bed pans, rubber sheets and wheel-chairs. The latter are for temporary use only as chairs for permanent use are supplied by the Ministry of Pensions through the hospital service.

Four modern wheel-chairs were received as a gift from the Ossett and Horbury Round Table for the use of patients in that area. All these chairs are now in use

Incontinent Patients

A laundry service for these patients is available in Morley Borough where arrangements can be made for the soiled linen to be collected and taken to Dewsbury General Hospital for washing. This service is gradually being superseded by the use of disposable pads which are used in the rest of the Division. These pads can be changed more frequently than bed linen and are therefore much more convenient.

Hospital Liaison

Four health visitors are engaged in hospital liaison work, two undertaking premature baby liaison at Wakefield General Hospital, Manygates Maternity Hospital and Leeds Maternity Hospital. One carrying out geriatric liaison with Headlands Hospital, Pontefract, and one diabetic liaison with Clayton Hospital, Wakefield.

Premature Baby Liaison

This takes place at Manygates Hospital and Wakefield General Hospital. The Health Visitor visits weekly and obtains environmental reports for the Paediatricians and notifies the Divisions of the pending discharge of a premature baby. The Health Visitor also attends a follow-up clinic at Manygates Hospital and although this is a comparatively new venture it appears to be a successful one.

At Leeds Maternity Hospital premature baby liaison consists of the health visitor joining a ward round on the premature baby unit, providing Professor Craig with environmental details obtained by telephone contacts with the respective health visitor and attending a follow-up clinic.

Liaison with the Department of Paediatrics at Leeds General Infirmary comprises of a ward round and attendance at Professor Craig's clinic, where children usually of school age and largely suffering from emotional difficulties are seen. The health visitor is responsible for the exchange of information between the Department of Paediatrics and the Divisional Medical Officers concerned and obtains records of home environment and scholastic attainments.

Diabetic Liaison

The Health Visitor attends Dr. Fletcher's Diabetic Clinic every Monday at Clayton Hospital. She does follow-up visits to diabetic patients in her own area and refers patients together with detailed instructions regarding diet and insulin therapy to the health visitor responsible for the patients seen from other Divisions.

Geriatric Liaison

The liaison health visitor contacts Headlands Hospital twice daily, when patients are referred to her whose admission to hospital has been requested by their General Practitioner. The health visitor visits and writes a report giving all relevant details to the Geriatrician, including degree of urgency for admission. Should an admission be of a very urgent nature the hospital is contacted by 'phone rather than by written report and arrangements are made without delay, providing a bed is available. The health visitor also attends a weekly discharge review round where arrangements are made for the patient to return home, and this includes notification of relatives and mobilisation of statutory and voluntary agencies should these services be required.

Tuberculosis Liaison

The weekly visits by two health visitors to the Chest Clinic at Dewsbury and Wakefield were discontinued as it was felt that due to the decline of notifications of tuberculosis over the last few years the time of the health visitor could be put to a more advantageous use. Before this decision was reached the County Medical Officer was approached on this matter and after discussion at a meeting of Chest Physicians it was resolved that liaison with the Chest Clinic should now be direct with the health visitor concerned or via the Divisional Health Office.

MENTAL HEALTH

Mental Welfare Officers

These are two Mental Welfare Officers in the Division who are concerned with the pre-care and after-care of mentally disordered persons, and with the admission of such patients to hospital when this becomes necessary. A twenty-four hour service is operated for the admission of patients to Psychiatric Hospitals. Recognition of the Mental Welfare Officers' services in the community is steadily gaining ground and liaison between health visitors, Welfare Officers, Probation Officers, Police, Youth Employment, Ministry of Labour, W.V.S. and other agencies, both voluntary and statutory, is very good in this Division. Co-operation with the general practitioners is improving and more of them are drawing the attention of the Mental Welfare Officers to patients who can benefit from an opportunity to talk to a person with a special experience in mental health. Such first aid treatment sometimes averts a complete breakdown and hospitalisation.

Good relationship exists with the hospitals in the catchment area and the Consultant Psychiatrists appear to have quite a high degree of confidence in the services of the Mental Welfare Officers in the community. Social and environmental histories are obtained and submitted to the various Consultants as regards in-patients and referrals are regularly received in respect of in-patients on their discharge from hospital.

Geriatric cases do present a big problem and requests for admission to a Psychiatric Hospital are not infrequently made when a geriatric bed in a General Hospital or Part III Accommodation would be more appropriate, if places were readily available.

The Mental Welfare Officers attend regular case conferences, hospital out-patients clinics and frequent in-service training courses are held at Grantley Hall.

PATIENTS UNDER LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY CARE IN DIVISION 13

Number of Patients	Mentally Ill		Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely subnormal				Total subnormal and severely subnormal		Grand Total of Cols (1) — (16)		
	16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16 (17)	16 and over (18)			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)				(15)	(16)
(a) Total number.	—	—	137	179	—	—	—	—	16	15	76	51	1	2	3	—	34	130	480
(b) Attending day training centre ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	15	23	13	1	2	1	—	34	37	71
Awaiting entry thereto	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Resident in residential training care	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Awaiting residence therein	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Receiving home training ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Awaiting home training	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Resident in L.A. home/hostel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Awaiting residence in L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
home/hostel ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resident at L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
expense in other residential	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
homes/hostels ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Resident at L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
expense by boarding out in private household	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Receiving home visits and not included under (b) to (e) ...	—	—	136	179	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	38	—	—	2	—	—	92	407

West Ardsley Training Centre

The new Training Centre at West Ardsley is now well established, since being opened in April, 1963. There are 54 trainees on roll from the age of 11+ upwards, and has places for 24 Juniors, 23 Adult Males and 23 Adult Females.

Ages of Trainees in Attendance at West Ardsley Training Centre

	Transitional					Adult				
Sex ...	11+	12+	13+	14+	15+	16+	20+	30+	40+	Total
M	—	5	—	—	2	9	9	—	3	28
F	—	3	—	3	2	5	4	—	3	20
Total	—	8	—	3	4	14	13	—	6	48

The Junior Wing, which accommodates children under the age of 16 years, now has a full and varied time-table. The aim is to provide as rich an environment as possible, to enable the handicapped child to develop his limited abilities and skills and so make him socially acceptable within the community. A number of these children are physically handicapped in addition to being subnormal.

The older group of the Junior Wing is named the Transitional group. There the trainees are prepared for transfer into the Adult departments. This transfer period lessens the shock of moving when the trainees reach the age of 16. The activities of this group are pointed towards adult life. Very simple woodwork is being undertaken with the boys, and they are allowed in the Adult workshops one afternoon per week. The girls are beginning to undertake simple laundering tasks and simple cookery.

Visits of observation have been undertaken from time to time and the trainees and staff visit the local Church once a month for a service which is arranged specially by the Vicar of East Ardsley.

The Adult department is a very busy one. On the female side the girls do all the laundry for the Centre, and simple contract work is undertaken for County Supplies for such things as workholder cases, blotting pads, washleather mops, flour bags, blackout curtains, dressing gowns and pinarettes.

The Male Adult department is undertaking such contract work for County Supplies as art easles, blackboard cleaners, sketching boards, building blocks, corner flag poles for football fields, etc. The men also have a private contract for a local wireworks. This consists of wire bending, by the aid of jigs and thousands of these are being turned out each week.

Social training is continued in the Adult department and includes such things as writing, reading, cookery, hygiene, time-telling, time planning, how to use a telephone, shopping, money values, post-office procedures and services.

A Parent Teachers' Association was formed early in 1964 and is operating successfully. This association helps in bringing the parents together, along with the staff, to talk over any problems which may arise.

Psychiatric Social Club

This Club is held every week at Morley Clinic and since it was started in 1962 the number of names on the register has totalled thirty-one. Its purpose is to assist in the social rehabilitation of patients discharged from hospital and to serve as a link between the hospital and domiciliary services. The attendance fluctuates considerably and though the highest weekly number has been in the region of fifteen, this has not been maintained for many weeks at a time, and the average number has been eight. At least ten members are now working satisfactorily and have reached a point where they wish to remain at home at the end of their day's work and they no longer attend the Club.

Training Centres

Ossett Junior Training Centre

The year started with 21 children on the register and ended with 26, the age range being 3—11 years. Ten children were admitted and five left during the year and of these five, one was transferred to an ordinary infants' school and one to a day special school for educationally subnormal children.

Ages of Children in Attendance at Ossett Training Centre

	AGE									Total
	3+	4+	5+	6+	7+	8+	9+	10+	11+	
Sex										
M.....	—	—	2	3	5	1	2	2	1	16
F.....	—	1	2	2	—	2	1	1	1	10
Total ..	—	1	4	5	5	3	3	3	2	26

The staff consists of the Supervisor, an Assistant Supervisor and a General Assistant. There is a kitchen staff of one who works part-time—the meals being supplied by the School Meals Service.

For training purposes the children are normally split into two groups—a reception group where the aim is social training, learning to play and live with one another and toilet and hygiene training. A second group deals with numbers and pre-reading work, art, music and movement and is a group with which much rewarding experimentation has taken place and the children are encouraged to develop a sense of personal independence and responsibility.

Students on the N.A.M.H. Training Course at Sheffield are seconded to the Centre for practical training.

Visits of observation were commenced in 1964 and several visits to a farm were made at the different seasons of the year. This theme was then developed in the general class work.

The crew of H.M.S. Zulu have “adopted” the Centre and they send items of interest from their many ports of call.

The Parent Teacher Association continues to flourish and their activities include a Spring Fair, Garden Party, Christmas Party and a Dinner Dance. Funds have been raised for many items of equipment for use at the Centre.

Special Care Unit

The Special Care Unit is situated in the West Ardsley Training Centre and has six places for the severely subnormal and who in many cases are badly physically handicapped. Some of these patients have to be fed on liquids only. One child who was admitted to this unit progressed at such a rate that she was transferred to Ossett Junior Training Centre after a year.

The ages in the Special Care Unit are varied, and are as follows:—

AGES					
Males			Females		
5	10	25	4	7	17

This Unit serves a valuable purpose in that it gives great relief to parents throughout the day as the patients are conveyed to and from the Centre by special transport.

Hostels

The hostel at West Ardsley for 30 subnormal adults is in the process of construction and it is anticipated that it will open in mid 1965.

A start has also been made on the second hostel at West Ardsley—but this will cater for post-psychotic cases and it is likely to be completed in 1966.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

1964 presented no great material changes in the day to day administration of the School Health Service. Due to resignation of some of the medical and nursing staff certain difficulties have been experienced but with the valuable help of general practitioners all our commitments have been met and completed.

During the year 3,723 children were examined under our routine and selective scheme of medical examination and it is encouraging to note that only one child was considered to have an unsatisfactory general physical condition.

SCHOOL POPULATION

	Morley	Ossett	Horbury	Wakefield Rural	Total
No. of departments	29	11	6	18	64
No. of children in attendance	5631	2530	1210	2520	11891
No. of children examined	1799	801	366	757	3723

ROUTINE SCHOOL INSPECTIONS

Group	Morley		Ossett		Horbury		WakefieldR		Total	
	Satis	unsatis	Satis	unsatis	Satis	unsatis	Satis	unsatis	S	U
Entrants	647	—	300	1	159	—	292	—	1398	1
Leavers	571	—	225	—	93	—	144	—	1033	—
Total	1218	—	525	1	252	—	436	—	2431	1

The children in the Junior Schools are covered by the non-routine scheme and so are not routinely examined.

The number of these children is included in the number of Special Examinations as indicated in the following table.

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS

Type of Examination	Morley	Ossett	Horbury	Wake- field Rural	Total
Special examinations ...	318	206	59	182	765
Selective examinations .	263	70	55	139	527
Total	581	276	114	321	1292

CLEANLINESS

111 children were excluded from school during the year on account of head infestation and 11 children were compulsorily cleansed. The health visitor attends her schools at frequent intervals throughout the year to examine the children and where unclean or verminous conditions are found to exist the parents are informed and are instructed in the application of an effective remedy. Statutory action is taken in cases of default.

CLEANLINESS INSPECTIONS

	Morley	Ossett	Horbury	Wake- field R	Total
No. of children examined	13512	2492	3283	7132	26419
No. of cases of infestation	272	103	20	129	524
% of infestation	2.0 %	4.5 %	0.6 %	1.8 %	1.9 %
No. of individual cases of infestation	186	92	7	62	347
No. of children excluded from school	58	20	3	30	111
No. of cleansing notices issued	20	8	1	12	41
No. of cleansing orders issued	11	2	—	3	15
No. of children compulsorily cleansed	10	1	—	—	11

VISION

All children with a visual acuity of 6/9 are kept under observation and those with less than 6/9 vision are referred for specialist examination. The following table presents a summary of the findings.

RESULTS OF VISION TEST

Age	No. Examined	Normal		Observation		Treatment	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
5	1398	1279	91.49	43	3.07	76	5.44
7	1239	1136	91.7	81	6.5	22	1.8
9	924	787	85.2	106	11.5	31	3.3
11	848	724	85.4	108	12.7	16	1.9
13	1215	1033	85.0	114	9.4	68	5.6
15	1033	883	85.5	55	5.3	95	9.2
Total	6657	5842	87.8	507	7.6	308	4.6

As it will be seen, regular vision testing is now being carried out in all schools.

HEARING

The year saw the start of routine audiometric testing of all seven year old children using the pure tone audiometer and of 1,096 children tested by the staff, 73 were referred to the school medical officer for further investigation. It does not follow that all these 73 had an actual hearing loss, as this test is a screening test and children suffering from a cold for example could fail the test but on recovery could have normal hearing.

CLINIC AND CONSULTANT SERVICES**REFRACTION CLINIC**

Refraction Clinics staffed by specialists are held at Morley and Ossett and the following table illustrates the work done at these clinics.

ATTENDANCES AT REFRACTION CLINIC IN 1964

	Morley	Ossett	Total
No. of sessions held	43	21	64
No. of new cases	150	59	209
No. of refractions carried out ..	588	241	829
No. of cases where spectacles were prescribed	223	109	332

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC

Children requiring specialist examination are referred to the hospital clinics at Batley and Wakefield after the consent of the general practitioner has been obtained.

PAEDIATRIC CLINIC

A specialist from Leeds, Dr. G. Lewis, holds this clinic at Morley Central Clinic once a month and children are referred to him by the school medical officers and the general practitioners, appointments being made through the Divisional Office. During the year 26 children made 39 attendances, and those requiring further investigation were referred to the specialist departments in the Leeds Hospitals.

Dental Clinic.

The following table as regards dental inspections and treatment has been received from the Dental Clinic at Morley.

Dental Inspection and Treatment.

No. of children inspected	4585
No. of children found to require treatment	3644
No. of children offered treatment	2953
No. of children treated	2004
No. of attendances	5938

Number of Extractions.

Temporary teeth	2751
Permanent teeth	1061

Number of Fillings

Temporary teeth	37
Permanent teeth	5087

Number of Other Operations.

Temporary teeth	19
Permanent teeth	1592

Number of general anaesthetics

Number of patients having prosthetic treatment ...

Number of X-rays

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

The Child Guidance Clinics in Ossett and Morley have been operative for almost two years and towards the end of 1964 the clinics were changed from fortnightly to weekly. The Child Guidance Team which is complete for the first time consists of a Psychiatrist, a Psychologist and a Psychiatric Social Worker. Referrals to the clinic come from several sources, the main ones being general practitioners, school medical officers and probation officers.

During the year 34 children made 109 attendances. 19 new cases were referred during the year and 13 children were discharged from the clinic such that at the end of the year the case load was 21.

Each case can take from half to up to one hour in consultation and it is time wasted when a parent fails to inform us beforehand of their intention to break an appointment, particularly when a request to this effect is included in the letter of invitation.

There is of course a national shortage of places for mal-adjusted children in Hostels, and Special Schools, nevertheless, it is regrettable that out of three children referred for admission since the clinics started only one has been placed, and he only at the end of 1964.

I should like to see an extension of this service into the field of prevention whereby the psychiatrist is available to deal with behaviour problems in the very young child. I can envisage the psychiatrist or the assistant county medical officer with special experience in psychiatry holding "behaviour clinics" perhaps at the same time as the child welfare clinics whereby mothers and their infants are seen by appointment. Referrals could be from clinic doctors, general practitioners or health visitors, particularly as the latter two become more and more integrated. This early detection and treatment, on a very informal basis, without the big step of stating that child guidance, as such, is necessary, would I feel, be acceptable to the parents and go a long way to preventing mental ill health in later life.

SPEECH THERAPY CLINIC

The Speech Therapist resigned in September 1964 and as yet no applications for the vacant post have been received. Prior to her resignation there was no child awaiting therapy but by the end of the year 76 children were awaiting treatment. During the nine months the clinic was functioning 94 children attended and received treatment.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

During the year 34 children were either initially ascertained or re-examined and at the end of the year there were 240 handicapped pupils on our register. Of these 153 were either in or requiring education in a special school or at home and were in the following categories.

CATEGORIES OF HANDICAPPED PUPILS AT OR REQUIRING SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Category	Morley	Gaskell	Total
Blind	1	—	1
Partially Sighted	—	6	6
Deaf	2	5	7
Partially Hearing	2	1	3
Educationally Subnormal	53	62	115
Physically Handicapped	5*	7	12*
Maladjusted	2	2	4
Delicate	4	—	4
Epileptic	—	1	1
Total	69	84	153

*2 children were receiving home tuition

12 physically handicapped children were awaiting placement in special schools at the end of the year, but the biggest problem is the provision of appropriate special education for the educationally subnormal as 42 were still awaiting placement and were attending ordinary schools. The County Council has in its building programme provision for new E.S.N. Schools and one is to be built at Crofton in the next year or two which should ease the situation in the future.

In addition to the above there were 85 E.S.N. children receiving special educational treatment in the ordinary school and one must wonder whether there are sufficient remedial teachers to cope with this sort of demand.

Pre-School Handicapped Children

The recording of Congenital Abnormalities continued during the year and 1,188 children were examined who were born between 1.12.62 to the 30.11.63. 26 children were found with abnormalities. This scheme was a stop gap one introduced as a temporary measure by the County Council and has now run down and is being replaced by the national scheme which began in the West Riding on the 1.2.64. Under the national scheme congenital abnormalities are notified by the midwife on the birth notification card, in addition to this a card index is kept in the Divisional Health Office of all children who are born with or develop a handicap either physical or mental which may be of such a degree as to necessitate special arrangements for the child's education. These children are closely supervised, frequently visited by the health visitors, and their reports are submitted to the Medical Officers who will eventually come to a decision re the best possible arrangements for every particular child.

CONCLUSION

The excellent relationship which exists between this department and the Headteachers has been maintained during the year and hardly a day passes without some consultation takes place over a particular child. A similar relationship exists between the department and the general practitioners whose permission is always readily forthcoming when the School Medical Officers recommend referral of the school child for a specialist opinion.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

HOSPITALS

General Hospital Accommodation.

There are no hospitals within the Borough of Morley, but reasonably adequate facilities are available in Wakefield, Dewsbury and Leeds, under the administration of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board.

Isolation Hospitals.

Patients with infectious disease may be admitted to Snape-thorpe Hospital, Wakefield, or to Seacroft Hospital at Leeds. The latter hospital admits all cases of acute poliomyelitis from this area.

Maternity Hospitals and Maternity Homes.

Maternity hospital facilities are available at centres in Wakefield, Dewsbury and Leeds, and there is a maternity home in Morley. Priority is given to abnormal cases and to mothers living in conditions unsuitable for domiciliary confinement.

Hospitals Specialising in Mental Disorder

In addition to the Stanley Royd Hospital, Wakefield, Meanwood Park Hospital, Leeds and Westwood, Bradford, the Regional Hospital Board has now received Ministry of Health approval for the provision of a new hospital for mentally subnormal patients on a site adjacent to Pinderfields and Stanley Royd Hospitals, Wakefield. This hospital will have 480 beds of which 100 will be for children and 46 for adolescents. There will also be an "infirmary" unit of 20 beds for those subnormal patients suffering from acute medical or surgical conditions. A rehabilitation unit will be provided and in order to facilitate the close liaison with the Local Health Authority Services, accommodation is to be provided for the mental welfare staff. It is expected that work will commence on the hospital towards the end of 1968.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The local ambulance service is provided by the West Riding County Council. All calls for the ambulance service should be made to the Ambulance Headquarters, Tel. No. Bradford 682211.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratory at Wood Street, Wakefield (under the administration of the Medical Research Council of the Ministry of Health) accepts specimens for bacteriological, biological, entomological and chemical investigation from General Practitioners and Public Health Department Staff.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

**To the Chairman and Members of the
Health Committee.**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen.

I have pleasure in presenting my sixth Annual Report upon the environmental health of the area for the year 1964. The Statistical Sections of the Report will show details of the work carried out by the Public Health inspectors during the year and in addition to these details, the following observations are submitted for your particular consideration.

General Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

The sanitary circumstances of the area can be regarded generally as satisfactory. Every house in the Borough has a piped water supply and the number of privy middens in the Borough is now no more than 10. A terrace of 12 houses served by privy middens were improved during the year and changed to the water carriage system. With the aid of Improvement Grants, the houses were provided with bathrooms, hot water as well as internal W.C.'s. The owner of the houses was persuaded to connect the drainage to a public sewer some 400 yards distant rather than construct a separate small sewage disposal plant. There are 84 houses with satisfactory private drainage systems either to cesspools or septic tank and filter installations. Owners of houses which are served by privy middens but are not on the Council's slum clearance programme are being persuaded to convert the houses to the water carriage system and where practicable instal a septic tank and filter for outlet, rather than a cesspool.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Discussions which have taken place at Committee and sub-Committee level on refuse collection bore fruit in that throughout the year, there was a distinct improvement in the service. There is a tendency to judge the efficiency of a department by its refuse collection service and it can now be claimed that the service given to all parts of the Borough is better than it has been for many years and collection is made weekly at 80% of the premises. Although the Borough is consistently growing, the aim of a weekly collection from all prem-

ises should materialise before very long. The improvement is due in the main to the purchase of an additional compression vehicle and increasing the establishment by 4 men. This enabled the main rounds to be re-adjusted and an immediate improvement was realised on all the rounds. The staff also benefited by not having to carry away from practically every house a full bin and a quantity of excess refuse. The replacement of the tractor on the tip with a more efficient machine capable of digging out covering material meant that practically throughout the year, the main tip was free of fires and free from nuisance to adjoining residents. It was also possible to stock-pile suitable covering material for use when required to adequately cover the tipping area and prevent nuisance from smells and material blowing away from the site.

Throughout the year, the Chairman and I met the staff from time to time for informal talks. These talks we found invaluable in ironing out small difficulties and problems appertaining to the rounds.

Atmospheric Pollution.

The effect of Circular 69/63 of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government which apparently had to be issued because of technological changes in the Gas Industry affecting the availability of gas coke as a smokeless fuel in future years, meant the slowing down of progress in smoke control work. Smoke Control Order No. 28 which comprises a total of 970 houses had to be resurveyed and a new estimate of costs drawn up based on adaptation and conversion of fireplaces with either room heaters, underfloor draught fires, gas fires or electric thermal storage heaters. The survey was carried out partly by inspection and discussions with the occupiers and partly by postal survey. This was the first time for a postal survey to be used to receive information regarding existing heating and cooking facilities and to receive the wishes of the occupiers regarding conversions. Estimated costs for adaptations and conversions were then based on a percentage basis for the use of gas, solid smokeless fuels and electricity according to the information received.

The total cost of conversions under the old system of using improved open inset fires was £15,237 but the total estimated cost submitted to the Minister under the new system for the Order to comply with Circular 69/63 was £46,754. Unfortunately because of the high increase in cost, it was found impracticable to bear the cost of the whole of the Order in one

financial year and a decision regarding the operative date of the Order will have to be taken later in 1965. The date of operation approved by the Minister was 1st October, 1965.

In 1964, Smoke Control Order No. 28 which covers a total of 970 houses was confirmed by the Minister and Smoke Control Orders numbered 24-27 inclusive became operative. At the end of the year, the confirmed Smoke Control Orders cover an area of 4,198 acres and 4,716 premises.

Housing.

During 1964, 17 Clearance Areas were represented to Committee and these consisted a total of 262 houses. In addition 42 houses were dealt with as individual unfit houses and were made the subject of either Demolition or Closing Orders. The procedure adopted in respect of the 17 areas declared was 13 areas by way of Clearance Orders and 4 areas by way of Compulsory Purchase Orders. One Compulsory Purchase Order was in respect of 59 houses in the New Brighton area, one in respect of 53 houses in the Jowett Street area, one in respect of 30 houses in Grand View, East Ardsley and the other was in respect of Mitchells Buildings, Morley, a block of 12 houses. Five Clearance Orders were confirmed by the Minister during 1964 giving a total of 80 houses confirmed. One Public Inquiry was held during the year but the objectors failed to make an appearance to state their case.

The survey for houses to be included in the second slum clearance programme was completed in 1964. The total number of houses included in this programme is 1,393 and the period of time recommended to deal with the programme is 8 years—1967 to 1975. Houses in the current Slum Clearance programme have been dealt with at a rate of about 300 in a year but for the second programme the number recommended per year is in the region of 170. This number has been deliberately made lower than the present rate of progress as the degree of unfitness of the houses included in the second programme is not as acute as in the houses now being dealt with and it is envisaged that there will be considerably more resistance from the owners which will mean more Public Inquiries having to be held. A fair proportion of the houses are borderline houses which are considered to be unfit because of the absence of some amenities and insufficient maintenance. Time is therefore allowed for discussions to take place with the owners prior to clearance action being commenced, to con-

sider their proposals, if any, as to the future life of the property. If no satisfactory proposals are forthcoming, then it will be recommended that clearance action be taken.

There was a slight decrease in the number of Housing Improvement Grants approved during 1964—2 Discretionary and 174 Standard as compared with 3 Discretionary and 198 Standard in 1963. Of the 174 applications for Standard Grants approved, 91 were in respect of tenanted houses and 83 in respect of owner-occupied houses. This is a much higher ratio than the national average shows. 36 of the 174 Standard Grant applications approved were for houses included in the No. 1 Improvement Area. This is an Improvement Area declared on a voluntary basis and when the Housing Act 1964 brought compulsory powers for the improvement of tenanted houses, a further appeal was made to owners of houses in the area to modernise their houses prior to the area being declared a Statutory Improvement Area and the service of notices in accordance with the provisions contained in the Act.

The number of houses improved during the year in respect of which payment of Standard grants was approved was 134 and the amount paid in grants was £15,616.9.4, giving an average grant of £116.10.10 per house.

BOROUGH OF MORLEY — SLUM CLEARANCE.

Total Number of Houses submitted to Ministry in 1954 — 2,661.

Total Ultimately dealt with—2,865 houses

Houses dealt with by Slum Clearance	Morley	Churwell	W. Ards- ley and Tingley	East Ards- ley	Gilder- some	Drigh- lington
1954-1959 (1st five years)	767 houses	475	36	49	62	108
1960	334 houses	153	44	24	55	58
1961	310 houses	40	42	34	104	25
1962	328 houses	132	43	9	20	67
1963	333 houses	147	—	51	18	66
1964	319 houses	124	40	64	27	30

Proposed Programme in Wards for 1965 and 1966												
	North	Central	Denshaw	Dart- mouth	Birks	Churwell	Tingley	West Ardsley	East Ardsley	Gilder- some	Drigh- lington	
Slum Clearance for 1965 308 houses	10	47	—	17	71	21	27	3	49	14	49	
Remaining Programme in Wards Clearance for 1966— 166 houses	4	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	64	
Second Slum Clearance Programme in Wards. To commence in or around 1967— 1,393 houses	91	324	53	245	123	49	64	48	115	144	137	

Food Premises and Inspection of Food.

Food premises were submitted to regular inspections throughout the year. Regular inspections are considered the best means of health education of food traders as unsatisfactory conditions and unsatisfactory methods of handling food can be brought to the notice of the food trader and food handler and an explanation given as to why the conditions and methods might affect the health of the consumer. The hunt for corn beef tins following the typhoid outbreak at Aberdeen during May and June gave us the opportunity of having a close look within a short period of time at all food premises in the Borough and during the month of June 400 premises were inspected. These inspections were followed up with an issue of a food hygiene bulletin entitled "The Lesson of Aberdeen" which dealt briefly and clearly with the cause and spread of food borne diseases.

This was the first complete year of operation of the Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations and although the firm which processes liquid egg is equipped with its own laboratory operated by a trained laboratory assistant, this department sampled the material on each occasion the plant was used for processing. In all 1,061 samples were taken and all were found to be satisfactory. The fear of food poisoning organisms being spread by raw liquid egg was always with us in the days prior to pasteurisation even though all practicable steps were taken to prevent the spread of salmonellae, this fear has now been completely eliminated. The plant itself proved of interest to many students and professional men and my thanks are due to the firm for allowing all interested persons to visit the plant and seeing the process carried out.

Routine sampling was carried out throughout the year of untreated milk retailed in the borough particularly for the presence of *brucella abortus*. Of the 42 samples taken, 19 were positive on ring test and 3 on cream culture. The 3 samples found positive on cream culture test were of milk from two farms situated outside the borough and on each occasion the matter was taken up with the local authority concerned. It is contended that the legislation for controlling brucellosis is quite inadequate and after representations made to the Ministries of Health and Agriculture, Fisheries and Food by the Council on this matter in July 1962, the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food in October 1962 promised a circular dealing with the legal position. This circular is still awaited. The

Parliamentary Debate in July 1964 on brucellosis proved to be most interesting to this department as the Member of Parliament for the borough took a leading part in the debate. Towards the end of the year samples of untreated milk were submitted for tests for the presence of anti-biotics and the 3 samples submitted were found to be free from penicillin.

Steps were taken during the year to obtain consent for the council to become a Food and Drugs authority and in October consent was received with effect from the 1st April, 1965. The operation of that part of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 which deals with food and drugs will be the responsibility of this department.

Close attention was given throughout the year and particularly during the summer months to the quality and bacteriological standard of ice cream retailed in the borough. The bacteriological standard of soft freeze ice cream was under particular review. Many hours were spent with the retailers of this material to ensure that a satisfactory standard was obtained. A succession of unsatisfactory samples from one particular source attracted our attention to the liquid mix being unsatisfactory. On examination this was found to be so and the whole consignment was returned to the company's head office for examination by the company's bacteriologist. At the same time the health authority for that district were informed.

Noise Nuisances.

Contraventions of the Noise Abatement Act by retailers of ice cream using chimes on their vehicle after 7-00 p.m. brought numerous complaints from most parts of the borough. Warning letters were sent to all ice cream retailers and as a few still persisted in contravening the Act, the area was eventually patrolled and two retailers were reported to the Health Committee. Legal Proceedings were instituted against them and the Court imposed the maximum fine under the Act.

New Legislation.

Reports were submitted to the Health Committee on the following :—

The Housing Act, 1964.

The West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1964.

General.

The establishment of district public health inspectors was increased by one inspector during the year and this took place when the student in the department Mr. J. K. Greenwood, qualified as a Public Health Inspector. The Health Committee's congratulations were conveyed to Mr. Greenwood on his success in the final examination and also for being one of the six students who had been interviewed to receive the Ronald Williams' Awards for the year. Mr. C. H. Wright joined the department from Huddersfield County Borough to succeed Mr. R. H. Wood as Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector. Mrs. B. Thackray joined the department as additional Clerk/Typist and Mr. S. G. Garden as Student Public Health Inspector.

I wish to record my sincere appreciation of the help and encouragement of Dr. Ireland and for the interest he has taken in all the activities of this department. I should like to pay tribute to the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and the whole of the staff, inspectorial, clerical and workmen who have given me such loyal and conscientious support and I wish to express my thanks and appreciation for the many ways in which the Chairman and members of the Health Committee have supported our work during the year.

E. C. LEWIS,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH WATER SUPPLY

The Corporation, until 1st October, 1961, owned the Waterworks undertaking but by the terms of the Wakefield and District Water Order, 1961, the Borough Water Undertaking lost its separate identity and was transferred to the New Board which now supplies water for domestic and industrial purposes.

The water supplied by the Board comes in part from the Board's reservoir at Withens Clough and in part from supplies purchased from Halifax and Bradford Corporations.

The water collected at Withens is upland surface water from the moors. It is water free from pollution, but carrying a sediment of peaty matter and has an acid content.

At Withens the water is given an initial treatment by the addition of lime and alumina ferric. This is followed by pressure filtration, which removes the bulk of the sediment. The water is piped from Withens to Morley, a distance of 20 miles and is there stored in service reservoirs. The additional water from Halifax Corporation is also stored in these reservoirs. A final treatment by chlorination is carried out here.

Until the filters at the Withens were renewed during the year, complaints in certain parts of the Borough of the water being discoloured continued. Each complaint was investigated, and a sample of the water was taken for bacteriological examination and each sample was reported upon as being satisfactory. After renewal of the filters and flushing out of the mains, complaints of discolouration were almost negligible.

Otherwise the supply has been of good quality and adequate throughout the year.

Regular sampling is undertaken by the Water Board and by the Public Health Inspectors. The following details are given of samples taken during 1964.

		For Bacteriological Examination	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Submitted by the Public Health			
Inspectors	.....	82	16
		—	—
	Total ...	82	16
		—	—

All but 4 of the unsatisfactory samples were taken at different times in different parts of the Borough and further re-sampling obtained satisfactory results.

The other 4 unsatisfactory samples were taken from houses in the Gildersome area and the Water Board were requested to investigate the matter. After discussions between the Board's Chemist and the Bradford Water Department, as the water supply for this area is from the supply purchased from Bradford, resampling of the supply brought satisfactory results.

The following is a typical specimen report of chemical and bacteriological analysis of the water.

Report on the Chemical Analysis of one Sample of Water by the Wakefield and District Water Board on 10th February, 1964.

Reference Number A.89

Report on analysis of a sample of water marked Withens Clough Outlet received on 10.2.64.

Appearance	Clear and colorless	
Turbidity (p.p.m. Silica Scale) ...	Nil	
Colour (Hazen Units)	Less than 5	
pH	8.6	
Electrical Conductivity at 20C ...	100	Dionic Units
Chlorine as Chlorides	20	mg/litre
Total Solids, dried at 180C	100	mg/litre
Residue on ignition	N.D.	mg/litre
Hardness: Total	45	mg/litre CaCO ₃
Temporary	Nil	
Permanent	45	
Carbonate	5	
Non carbonate	40	
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	5	mg/litre
Acidity as Calcium Carbonate ...	Nil	mg/litre
Free Carbon Dioxide	N.D.	mg/litre
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.1	mg/litre
Nitrite Nitrogen	Nil	mg/litre
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.12	mg/litre
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.02	mg/litre
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 27C	Nil	mg/litre
Iron	Nil	mg/litre Fe
Manganese	0.14	mg/litre Mn.
Aluminium	Nil	mg/litre Al

Sulphate	45	mg/litre SO ₄
Taste	Normal	
Odour	Nil	
Residual Chlorine: Total	0.4	mg/litre
Free	0.06	mg/litre
Lead	Nil	mg/litre Pb
Lead dissolved in 24 hrs.	Nil	mg/litre Pb
GENERAL REMARKS.		

Routine sample. The Manganese level is higher than usual but not likely to cause any trouble.

Reference No. 397

Report on the Bacteriological Examination of one Sample of Water by the Wakefield and District Water Board on the 10th February, 1964.

Number of Bacteria per ml growing on Agar in 24 hrs. at 37 C	Nil
Number of Bacteria per ml growing on Agar in 48 hrs. at 37 C	Nil
Number of Bacteria per ml growing on Agar in 72 hrs. at 22 C	Nil
Presumptive Coliform Count per 100 mls.	Nil

REMARKS. This water is in excellent condition.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

No. of houses connected to sewers	15606
No. of houses with satisfactory private drainage ...	84
No. of houses with unsatisfactory drainage	10

The following districts of the Borough are still unsewered:—

- (a) Gelderd Road.
- (b) Tingley Common.
- (c) Woodhouse Lane, East Ardsley.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Works of reconstruction of the main Dewsbury Road Sewage Works are now almost completed.

A scheme for the reconstruction of the Drighlington Sewage Disposal Works at Cockersdale was in preparation at the year end.

Other Disposal Works have proved satisfactory throughout the year.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

No. of water closets	15690
No. of waste water closets	—
No. of privy middens	10
No. of pail or tub closets	—

The privy middens referred to are in the main at isolated properties on the outer parts of the Borough where there are no sewers available.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Summarised statistics for the year ended 31st March, 1965 are given below:—

Total weight of refuse collected (estimated) 15,550 tons.

No. of premises from which refuse is collected 16,293 premises.

Particulars	Collection	Disposal	Totals	Percentage of total gross expenditure
REVENUE ACCOUNT				
Gross Expenditure—	£	£	£	%
Labour	21107	1730	22837	53
Transport	16716	2155	18871	44
Plant, equipment, land and buildings	110	1216	1326	3
Other items	—	—	—	—
Total Gross Expenditure	37933	5101	43034	100
Gross Income	214	2725	2934	—
Net Cost	37719	2381	40100	—

UNIT COSTS.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Gross cost per ton, labour only	27	2	2	3	29	5
Gross cost per ton, transport only	21	6	2	9	24	3
Net cost (all expenditure) per ton	48	8	3	1	51	9
	£		£		£	
Net cost per 1,000 population ...	886		56		942	
Net cost per 1,000 premises	2360		149		2509	

All refuse collected is tipped. Tips at Gelderd Road, Gildersome and Dewsbury Road, Tingley continued in use throughout the year. These two sites should provide tipping facilities for the Borough for some considerable time.

There was a tremendous improvement in the rate of refuse collection during the year. This was due to the increase in the establishment of operators and the purchase of an additional vehicle. Except for a short while immediately following public and annual holidays, the rate of collection was regarded as satisfactory. Practically 80% of the premises in the Borough received a 6 working day collection. Having improved the rate of collection to this extent during the year, the aim now must be a weekly collection from all premises. After public and annual holidays, the operators worked overtime and every effort was made to bring the service back to normal in as short a time as practicable. Very little vehicle working time was lost through breakdowns and this was due to the excellent servicing of the vehicles by the mechanic and the fact that there was available throughout the year a spare vehicle in roadworthy condition. New private and council housing estates are continually coming into operation in different parts of the Borough and consequently the rate of collection must continually be kept under observation in order to maintain the improvement now effected. The answer seems to be in the eventual complete changeover from side-loading to rear loading compression type vehicles. Still more requests were received during the year from householders resident in Smoke Control Areas for garden refuse to be removed.

The bulk of the refuse is taken to the Dewsbury Road tip and the stream running through the tip was culverted further to increase the tipping area. Provision was again made in the annual estimates for the current year for the purchase and transport of suitable covering material to effectively seal the exposed surfaces of the tip to prevent fires.

During the year there was hardly any trouble or nuisance from the existence of fires on the tip face. The purchase of a more suitable tractor to deal with the refuse on the tip and for consolidating the tipping area helped immensely in preventing the outbreak of fires. Legal proceedings were taken against a person found trespassing on the tip and interfering with the tip face and this proved to be an effective deterrent to unauthorised persons using the tip as a playground and setting

areas of it alight particularly at weekends. Warning notices were erected during the year to prevent the unauthorised tipping of refuse on the fringe of the Dewsbury Road tip.

Waste Paper.

The whole of the salvage income was derived from the sale of waste paper. Collected waste paper is taken to the Central Depot where it is baled. Baling is carried out with the use of a power operated press. In addition to the waste paper collected on the refuse collection rounds, one vehicle is engaged solely on the collection of waste paper from shops, offices and industrial premises.

There was an increase of 67 tons of waste paper collected on the preceding year. Although the monthly quota of tonnage accepted by the Mills was 19 tons, during the latter months of the year, the Mills accepted all the waste paper collected and forwarded to them. It is now expected that there will be an ever increasing demand for waste paper in the next few years and this will encourage the department to make a drive for more clean waste paper which can bring in a considerable income to offset the cost of collection and disposal.

Income from the sale of waste paper for 1964 was £2,318 and the total weight of waste paper collected was 294 tons.

Tonnages for recent years are set out below:—

1955	.....	214 tons
1956	.....	169 „
1957	.....	166 „
1958	.....	169 „
1959	.....	151 „
1960	.....	217 „
1961	.....	266 „
1962	.....	218 „
1963	.....	227 „
1964	.....	294 „

General.

The total salvage income for the year was £2,318. Since the inception of the salvage scheme in 1940 a total of £45,746 has been received from the sale of salvage material.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Public conveniences are provided at the following sites in the Borough : —

Town Hall	Men
Princess Street	Women
(Temporary)	
Bridge Street	Men
Fountain Street	Men and Women
Tingley Mills	Men and Women
Bruntcliffe	Men and Women
Scatcherd Park	Men and Women
Chapel Hill	Men and Women
Churwell	Men and Women
Gildersome	Men and Women
Drighlington	Men and Women
Hesketh Lane Recreation Ground.	Men and Women
Westerton Road	Men and Women
East Ardsley Recreation Ground.	Men and Women

In addition to the above, as the Department had a vehicle and equipment available for the cleansing of public conveniences, the following conveniences were taken over from the Parks Department for the purpose of daily cleansing : —

Lewisham Park.
 Dartmouth Park.
 Churwell Park.
 Drighlington Park.

The public conveniences at Bruntcliffe were repaired and improved during the year at an approximate cost of £400. The first weekend after the repairs had been completed, damage was caused to wall tiling and urinal stalls. It is difficult and sometimes impossible to keep up with repairing damage and renewing equipment in conveniences caused through vandalism.

Every public convenience in the Borough is at some time or other subjected to acts of vandalism and some are often put out of action because of the extent of the damage. Apart from the defacing of walls and other furniture, light fittings are continually being damaged, sometime beyond repair, items of equipment such as urinal stalls, w.c. pedestals and seats, sparge pipes, flushing cisterns and water service pipes are either broken, cracked or torn away from the walls. The facilities then become unusable for decent people and letters are received from irate ratepayers drawing our attention to the state of public conveniences. Apparently no thought is given by the writers as to why the conveniences are in such a state. Every effort is made to maintain every convenience in a decent and usable condition, very often at some considerable cost to the ratepayers.

A vehicle is now available for the transport of the public convenience attendant for his duties. This enabled the Department to ensure that each public convenience is visited and cleansed daily including Saturdays. The allocation of a small van for the work has also enabled the Department to assist the Divisional Health Office to operate a laundry scheme for incontinent persons.

MORTUARY

Steps were taken during the year to find a suitable site for the new mortuary and it is apparent that agreement will be reached for land adjoining the Highways Depot in Corporation Street to accommodate the new mortuary. A sum of money has been made available in the annual estimates for 1965/66 to cover the cost of the new building and for equipping it. It is hoped that during 1965 a start on this work will be made.

NUISANCES

The following table is a summary of nuisances found and dealt with during 1964:—

Nuisances	Found	Abated
Choked drains and gullies	90	84
Defective drainage	18	27
Defective sink waste pipes	8	9
Defective gutters and downspouts	24	49
Defective plasterwork	12	21
Defective sashcords	4	10
Defective water closets	72	80
Dirty water closets	3	2
Defects of water supply	6	8
Insufficient water supply	—	4
House dilapidations	63	94
Dampness in dwellings	12	24
Rain penetration of dwellings	33	63
Worn sinks	2	7
Lack of cooking facilities	3	3
Offensive smell	1	—
Defective paving	8	9
Insufficient refuse accommodation	82	89
Offensive accumulation	5	10
Dangerous buildings	1	2
Water in cellar	—	1
Reflux of smoke	9	9
Keeping of Animals	2	3
Defective bin shelter	5	6
Dirty houses	1	3
Unsatisfactory piggeries	1	1
Dangerous wall	3	2
Unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation ..	1	2
Burning Colliery Spoil Heap	—	2
	469	624

Total number of visits made in connection with the above nuisances	3102
Statutory notices served	84
Informal notices served	385

524 informal notices and 100 statutory notices were complied with.

There was again a decrease in the number of nuisances dealt with during the year. As more houses are taken through clearance action, there is a decrease in the number of complaints of house dilapidations and other disrepair. This appears to be true under normal circumstances, but as in 1962, if the district is affected by a violent storm, there is then a sharp increase in the number of complaints of disrepair and defects in houses.

Several times during the year the department, together with the Alkali Inspector, spent a considerable amount of time in dealing with a nuisance from smell emanating from the processing of horn and hoof for fertilisers. The works are registerable under the Alkali etc. Works Regulation Act, 1906 and come under the direct control of the Alkali Inspectorate. The smell is most offensive when allowed to be discharged directly into the atmosphere but with the co-operation of the works management, the Alkali Inspector and this department adaptations were carried out to the plant so that the effluvia from the digestors is passed into the boiler fire at a high temperature before emission into the atmosphere. Although there are still occasional complaints of smells from these works, there has been a great improvement in dealing with the effluvia.

During the year a survey was made of shops selling toys for the presence of certain polythene toys manufactured in Hong Kong which had been found on analysis to contain amounts of lead above the limit suggested by the Home Office. Similar toys found on sale in the Borough were either purchased for destruction or the trader was advised to return them to his suppliers.

Figures of Nuisances for the past five years were:—

1964	.....	469
1963	.....	561
1962	.....	930
1961	.....	474
1960	.....	694

LETHAL CHAMBER

Discussions took place during the year with the local Inspector of the R.S.P.C.A. with a view to renewing the existing equipment for the destruction of unwanted cats and dogs. Consequent upon these discussions a new electro-thanator was purchased to deal with dogs and a lethal chamber using chloro-

form was supplied to the department by the R.S.P.C.A. to deal with cats. The new equipment ensures the painless killing of unwanted or injured pets brought to the department for destruction.

LAND CHARGES ACT

1096 enquiries under the Land Charges Act were investigated during the course of the year.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

56 inspections were made of premises under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950.

No conditions were found which required action under the Act.

SWIMMING BATHS

There are two public swimming baths in Morley. These are enclosed baths with heated and treated water. The treatment consists of continuous filtration and the addition of chlorine and ammonia.

143 samples were taken from the swimming baths during 1964, 4 samples were reported on as being unsatisfactory.

The unsatisfactory samples were due to insufficient chlorine being added to the water at a time when the baths were being extensively used. Immediate re-sampling proved that the water was again satisfactory. The chlorinating plant was renewed during the year.

VERMINOUS INFESTATION

1. Number of Council Houses found to be infested with bed bugs —
 Number of Council Houses disinfested —
 Number of other houses found to be infested with bed bugs —
 Number of other houses disinfested —
2. Methods employed for bed bug infestation:—
 (a) Fumigation with H.C.N.
 (b) Spraying with contact insecticides.
3. Methods employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council Houses:—

In every case the furniture and effects of the family are inspected by the Public Health Inspector before removal takes place. In all cases where there is evidence or history of verminous infestation, van fumigation by H.C.N. is carried out. During 1964, the furniture and effects of one tenant were removed by the Fumigation Van.

4. Supervision of Council Houses:—

(a) Health Department—Public Health Inspector.

(b) Housing Department—Housing Director.

Two Housing Visitors
(Women).

The firm employed for the H.C.N. fumigation of house furniture went out of existence during the year and in view of the negligible number of houses now found to be infested with bed bugs, it was decided that any cases of infestation could be dealt with by spraying with contact insecticides.

The assistance of the Department is often sought to deal with other insect pests and in appropriate cases the services of our Disinfestation Operative are made available. Occasionally during the summer months complaints are received of nuisance from bees settling near houses. We are in a happy position of being able to contact one or two local apiarists who never fail to deal with the situation.

Advantage was again taken of the advisory service of the Infestation Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the treatment of premises infested by lesser known species of insects.

RODENT CONTROL

Number of Properties Inspected during 1964:—

(a)	As a result of notification	570
(b)	Otherwise	320
	Number of properties found to be infested with rats	90
	Number of properties found to be infested with mice	528
	Total number of treatments carried out	618

The work of rodent control is organised in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Inspectional work was maintained at a high rate throughout the year. It is felt that the regular inspection of premises liable to rodent infestation is an important part of any system of rodent control as it enables premises to be treated before major infestations occur.

Sewage disposal works and refuse tips are regularly inspected for infestations and immediate treatments are carried out where necessary.

Test baiting was again carried out in 10 per cent. of the sewer manholes in the borough. Some of the manholes chosen were those situated in areas where surface infestation existed. In the main the amount of infestation existing in sewers was not serious.

The treatment of sewers under contract to a servicing company is proving to be a satisfactory, economical and effective arrangement. Treatments using GL 1080 and reinspections are carried out twice annually. There was an increase in the number of surface treatments which had to be carried out during the year for both rats and mice. The majority of these were minor infestations but block inspections and treatments where necessary were carried out when it was apparent that other adjoining premises were involved. With Government restrictions on the use of certain poisons, it will eventually be found more difficult and longer to deal with certain types of infestations.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Industrial Smoke—

No. of timed observations made 49

Industrial pollution is decreasing each year but there are still in the Borough a small number of unsatisfactory plants. Timed observations were kept on these plants during the year and discussions took place between works management, technical advisors of the National Coal Board and this department on methods which could be adopted to minimise smoke emission from these plants. The co-operation between industrialists and this department is exceptionally good and industrialists have always been willing to act on advice given by this department on methods to minimise smoke emission. Prior approval was given during the year for the installation of 4 new furnaces, all of which changed over from coal fuel to oil fuel. There are now no hand fired boilers in use in the Borough but there are still a number of sprinkler stokers and it is these that are proving troublesome at times.

Discussions took place with the Alkali Inspector on the excessive emission of smoke from a foundry and brickworks which come under the control of the Alkali Inspectorate. It appears that foundries have until 1966 to convert or adapt cupolas to prevent excessive smoke emission and the brick industries have until 1970 to convert or adapt their plants. It will be some time yet before these industries are satisfactory as regards the emission of smoke into the atmosphere.

Domestic Smoke—

During the year Smoke Control Orders Nos. 25, 26 and 27 (inclusive) came into operation. These Orders cover an area of 910 acres and 759 dwellinghouses or new development. These are the last confirmed Orders for which the North Eastern Gas Board have guaranteed a supply of gas coke. Smoke Control Order No. 28 was submitted to the Ministry for confirmation and as Circular 69/63 affected the type of appliance in respect of which grant could be paid in dwellinghouses included in this Order, it was necessary to work out new estimates of cost before the Order was submitted. There are 1,002 premises included in the Order, of which 409 are council owned dwellings and the total estimated cost of the Order is £46,754. This cost is three times the estimated cost of the Order under the previous system of converting or adapting fireplaces. In view of the increased cost for conversion of fireplaces to burn hard coke and the fact that gas fires and electric thermal storage heaters qualify for a full grant, progress in this work will for the time being be slow purely on grounds of economy and it is doubtful whether the whole Borough can be made the subject of Smoke Control Orders within the target year of 1977.

BOROUGH OF MORLEY. SMOKE CONTROL AREAS.

No.	Area	Acres	Premises	Total Estimated Cost	Health Committee Approval	Date of Order	Order Confirmed	Date of Operation of Order
1	Low Moor.	558	Coun.—441 Pvte.—71	£1,032	15.9.59	9.11.60	24.2.61	1.9.61
2	Springfield House, Victoria Road.	4½	Pvte.—60	Nil	15.9.59	9.11.60	24.2.61	1.9.61
3	Haigh Moor Road, West Ardsley.	9¼	Pvte.—108	Nil	15.9.59	9.11.60	24.2.61	1.9.61
4	Harwill Avenue, Churwell.	2¾	Pvte.—25	Nil	15.9.59	9.11.60	24.2.61	1.9.61
5	City.	3½	Coun.—72	Nil	15.9.59	9.11.60	24.2.61	1.9.61
6	Moorhead, Gildersome.	22¾	Coun.—250	Nil	15.9.59	9.11.60	24.2.61	1.9.61
7	West Lea Estate.	6¼	Pvte.—53	Nil	15.9.59	9.11.60	24.2.61	1.9.61
8	Thornfield Estate, Dewsbury Road.	2¼	Pvte.—20	Nil	15.11.60	22.3.61	14.11.61	1.7.62
9	Ashwood Gardens Estate, Gildersome.	5½	Pvte.—39	Nil	15.11.60	22.3.61	14.11.61	1.7.62
10	Wakefield/Bradford Road.	1202	Coun.—141 Pvte.—520	£13,011	13.12.60	9.12.61	30.5.62	1.6.63

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS (Continued).

11	Old Road, Churwell.	72	Coun.—70 Pvte.—91	£271	13.12.60	22.3.61	14.11.61	1.6.63
12	Common Lane, East Ardsley.	3½	Pvte.—33	Nil	14.3.61	29.4.61	14.11.61	1.7.62
13	Rein Road Estate.	6	Pvte.—58	Nil	19.9.61	9.12.61	18.4.62	1.7.62
14	Main Street, East Ardsley.	4	Pvte.—42	Nil	19.9.61	9.12.61	18.4.62	1.6.63
15	Street Lane, Gildersome.	2	Pvte.—27	Nil	19.9.61	9.12.61	18.4.62	1.6.63
16	Reidsdale Gardens, Street Lane, Gildersome.	16	Pvte.—76	£35	17.10.61	9.12.61	18.4.62	1.6.63
17	East Park Street (Development) Morley.	60	Pvte.—57	£15	17.10.61	9.12.61	18.4.62	1.6.63
18	Dean Park Estate, Drighlington.	122	Pvte.—124	Nil	17.10.61	9.12.61	18.4.62	1.6.63
19	Nepshaw Lane Estate, Asquith Avenue, Morley.	6	Coun.—74	Nil	20.2.62	2.6.62	8.10.62	1.6.63
20	Haigh Moor Road, West Ardsley.	14½	Pvte.—83	Nil		2.6.62	8.10.62	1.6.63
21	St. Peter's Crescent, Morley.	2½	Pvte.—32	Nil	20.2.62 20.11.62	10.12.62	29.3.63	1.10.63

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS (Continued).

22	College Road, Gildersome.	3	Pvte.—26	Nil	11.12.62	10.1.63	22.5.63	1.12.63
23	Development Church Street, Morley.	416	Pvte.—261	£327	11.12.62	24.1.63	22.5.63	1.12.63
24	Upper Green, West Ardsley.	15	Pvte.—14	Nil	11.12.62	15.2.63	22.5.63	1.12.63
25	West Ardsley/Wood- kirk.	900	Pvte.—585	£11,095	15.1.63	29.3.63	11.9.63	1.6.64
26	Churwell Park Estate.	4	Coun.—74	Nil	19.2.63	21.3.63	27.8.63	1.6.64
27	Jackson Lane Re-development.	6	Coun.—100	Nil	19.3.63	23.4.63	11.9.63	1.6.64
28	North Ward	743	Coun.—409 Pvte.—562 Others—31	£46,754	28.5.64	5.6.64	29.12.64	1.10.65

Atmospheric pollution recording gauges were in use in the Borough throughout the year. Three types of instruments are in use. Soot deposit gauges record the total soot deposits. sulphur recording gauges indicate the sulphur pollution and a suction air filter records the general pollution of the air in particles. One of each of these types of gauge is in use in the central Morley area.

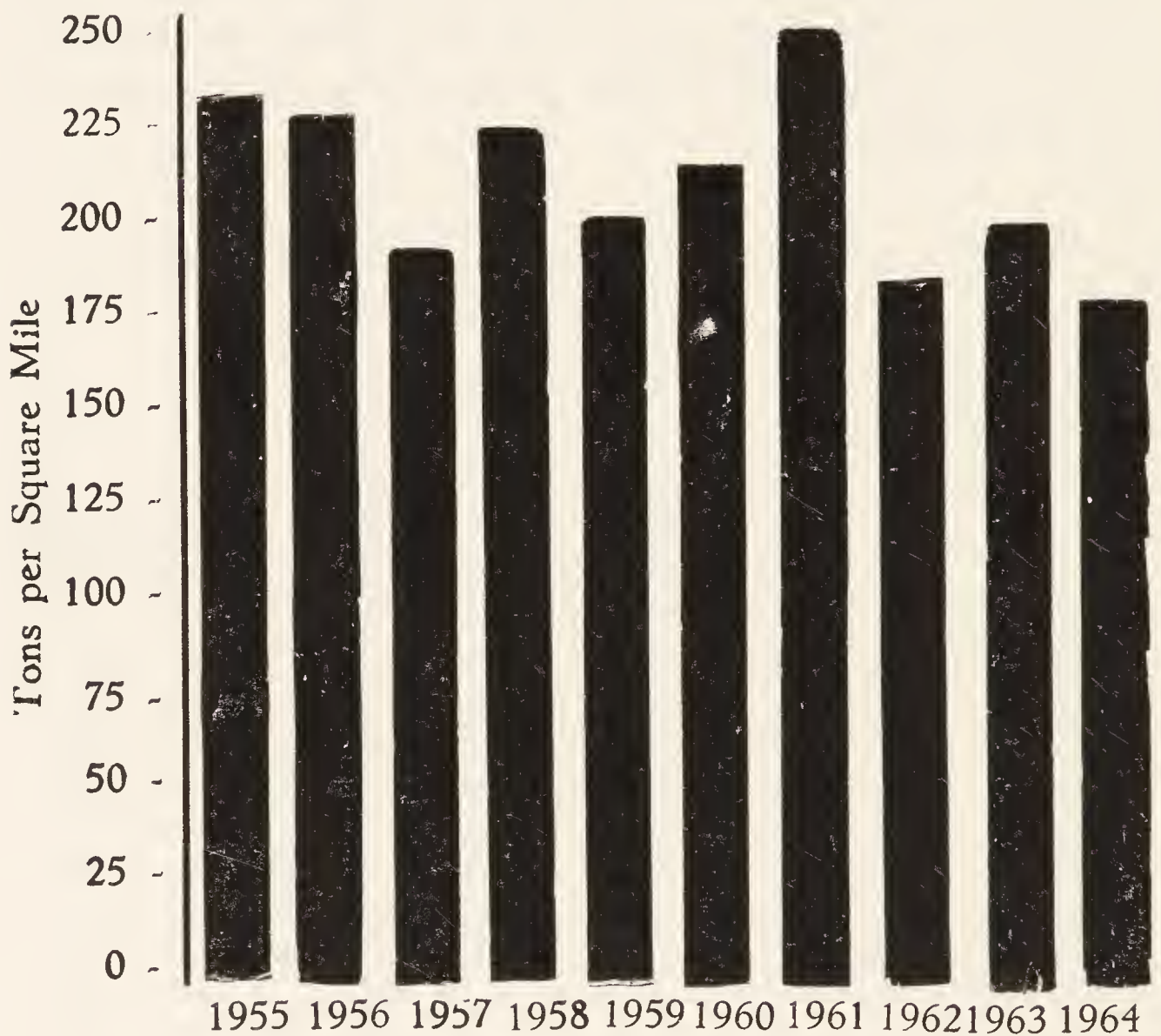
Results obtained from the instruments are as follows:—

Central Morley.

	Deposit Gauge (Tons per sq. mile)	SO ₃ Cyl- inder (Milli- grams per day)	Air Filter Mg./100 ms per day)
January	7.45	2.14	33
February	9.12	1.57	26
March	22.50	1.21	22
April	11.89	1.18	14
May	14.83	0.93	8
June	26.36	0.73	9
July	16.42	0.60	6
August	9.93	0.55	9
September	9.93	0.84	10
October	16.59	0.95	25
November	11.96	1.12	24
December	16.96	2.08	29

Comparisons between the results shown by the soot deposit gauge over the past few years are shown on the diagram

SOOT DEPOSIT GAUGE



RAG FLOCK ACT

The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951 makes it the duty of the local authority to supervise the manufacture of rag flock and to control the use of materials used in the filling of furniture, toys and bedding.

No. of premises licensed for the manufacture of Rag Flock	1
No. of premises registered for the filling of furniture, bedding, etc.	4
Total number of inspections	5

Samples taken :—

Woollen Felt	1
Rag flock	2

All three samples were satisfactory.

FACTORIES

The following summary shows the work done by the Public Health Inspectors under the provisions of the Factories Act, 1961.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors):—

Premises	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
		Inspection (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers prose- cuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	16	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	223	15	1	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	3	—	—	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
	1	1	—	1	—

Part VIII of the Act

OUTWORK

Sections 133 and 134.

Nature of Work	No. of out- workers	No. of cases of def. sending lists	No. of Prosecutions	No. of Instances	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel: Making, etc. Cleaning and Washing Household Linen Lace, lace curtains and nets ... Curtains and furniture hangings Furniture and upholstery Electro-plate File making Brass and brass articles Fur pulling Iron and steel Anchors and grapnels Cart gear Locks, latches and keys Umbrellas, etc. Artificial flowers Nets, other than wire nets Tents Sacks Racquet and tennis balls Paper bags The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper Brush making Pea picking Feather sorting Carding of buttons, etc. Stuffed toys Basket making Chocolates and sweetmeats ... Cosakues, Christmas crackers... Christmas stockings, etc. Textile weaving Lampshades	3					
Total	12					

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act came into force during the year but some of the requirements are not effective until specified dates in 1965, 1966 and 1967. During the period 1st May to the 31st December, 315 premises were registered under the Act. Forms of registration were received in respect of 89 offices, 146 retail shops, 25 wholesale shops, 51 catering establishments open to the public, canteens etc. and 4 fuel storage depots. The work of inspecting the premises registered commenced during December, 1964 and general inspections are proceeding.

The undermentioned comments are made following inspections under the Act.

Lighting

A number of offices and shops which have received a general inspection, have lighting which is not suitable and sufficient in accordance with the Illuminating Engineering Society Code of Practice. The Lighting in these premises is checked with a photometer and the reading in lumens per square foot noted. We find that lighting falls quite short of the standard aimed at. Until regulations are made by the Minister, this is the only means of ascertaining if lighting is adequate.

Accidents

The procedure as described in L.A. Circular 8 of the Notification, Investigation, Classification and subsequent quarterly reporting of accidents, is a slow time-consuming process. One such accident reported to the department occupied an Inspector's time for almost a whole working day. Perhaps some thought could be given by the Ministry of Labour to simplifying the procedure for investigating and reporting on accidents.

Cleanliness

Section 4 states that all premises to which the Act applies and all furniture, furnishings and fittings in such premises should be kept in a clean state. It is felt that there should be included in the legislation to be made, specific requirements regarding the periodic washing and repainting of walls, ceilings, doors and woodwork in premises.

The following tables give details of premises in the Borough to which the Act applies, the number of persons employed in such premises and action taken during the year.

Table A.

Class of premises	Registered during year	Total Registered at year end	Premises receiving a general inspection during year
Offices	89	89	4
Retail Shops	146	146	3
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	25	25	—
Catering Establishments open to the public — Canteens	51	51	—
Fuel Storage Depots	4	4	—
Total	315	315	7

Table B.

Number of visits of all kinds made by Inspectors to
Registered premises 16

Table C.

Analysis of persons employed in Registered Premises by
Workplace.

Class of Workplace	Number Employed		
Offices	413		
Retail Shops	496		
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	192		
Catering Establishments open to the Public	196		
Canteens	8		
Fuel Storage Depots	12		
Totals	Male 645	Female 672	Total 1317

Accidents reported:—

Accidents reported	1
Type of Workplace	Retail shop
Fatal or non fatal	Non fatal
Cause of injury	On fixed stairs
Nature of injury	Fracture
Site of injury	Lower leg

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

The West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951 which came into operation in April, 1952, provides that no person shall carry on the trade of hairdresser or barber unless he and his premises are registered by the local authority.

The Act also empowers the local authority to make bye-laws for controlling the trade of hairdressing and such bye-laws are in operation in this area.

There are 46 hairdressers on the register and 33 visits of inspection were made to these premises.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are three premises in the borough where offensive trades are carried on. One of these is used for the refining of dripping and tallow, one for fat melting, bone boiling, glue making, gut scraping, tripe boiling, soap making and fat extracting and in the other gut scraping and fat boiling is carried out.

Byelaws are in operation for the control of all these trades and during the year 73 inspections were carried out.

HOUSING

General Statistics.

No. of back to back houses in area	2799
No. of single back houses in area	1273
No. of through houses (excluding Council houses)	7563
No. of Council houses	4065
No. of houses included in Council's Slum Clearance Programme	2865
No. of above houses represented up to end of 1963	2222
Total number of houses in the area	15700
No. of dwellinghouses repaired as a result of informal action	516

Repair of Houses.

No. of dwellinghouses repaired as a result of Statutory Action under the Housing Act, 1957	—
No. of houses repaired as a result of Statutory Action under the Public Health Act, 1936	150
Total number of houses repaired	666
Total No. of inspections made in connection with the above	3102

Improvement Grants.

No. of improvement grants approved during the year	168
Discretionary Grants	2
Standard Grants	166

Slum Clearance.**(a) Individual houses.**

No. of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	31
No. of houses or parts of buildings in respect of which Closing Orders were made	10
No. of houses closed or demolished as a result of informal action by local authority	—

(b) Clearance Areas

No. of Clearance Areas declared during the year	17
No. of houses included in these areas	262
No. of persons to be displaced	681

(c) Total number of families rehoused from clearance areas or individual unfit houses during the year

177

New House Building

No. of new houses provided during the year:—

(a) By local authority	90
(b) By private enterprise	378

Total 468

Overcrowding.

The number of houses in the Borough which are statutorily overcrowded is negligible, the latest assessment of this number was 9 families in the whole of the Borough. There are cases of sex overcrowding of houses on bedroom basis, i.e. persons of opposite sex over ten years of age having to share the same bedroom and such cases are dealt with by the Council's 'Points' Letting Scheme. A number of these overcrowding cases are also reduced when the houses they occupy are the subject of confirmed clearance orders and the tenants are re-housed by the Council.

Certificates of Disrepair.

There were no applications for Certificates of Disrepair during the year. For the last few years the demand by tenants for Form G is virtually nil. During the year however the Department dealt with a few cases of illegal rent increases for controlled houses. Letters sent to the landlords showing in detail the rent limit for these houses together with copies to the tenants proved to be sufficient action to prevent the illegal increases becoming effective.

At the end of the year the position was as follows:—

No. of applications for Certificates of Disrepair	263
No. of applications confirmed by local authority	263
No. of undertakings submitted by landlords	127
No. of Certificates of Disrepair issued	138
No. of Certificates of Disrepair cancelled	39

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES.

MILK—DAIRIES

Summary of Milk Dealers on Register.

Dairies	6
Distributors	152
Licensed retailers of Pasteurised Milk	37
Licensed retailers of Tuberculin Tested Milk	23
Licensed retailers of Sterilised Milk	139
Licensed bottlers of Tuberculin Tested Milk	1

The figures given above in respect of Licensed Retailers and Licensed bottlers can no longer be considered accurate as the Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1960, vested in the Food and Drugs Authority (West Riding County Council) the powers to issue all dealers milk licences as from 1st January, 1961.

Inspections.

Visits of inspections to milk dealers 57

Legal proceedings taken—None.

Formal Action taken—None.

Informal action taken—None.

Bacteriological Examinations of Milk.

	No. of samples taken	No. Satis- factory	No. Unsatis- factory
Pasteurised	8	8	—
Sterilised	21	21	—
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	60	60	—
Tuberculin Tested Raw	35	35	—

Excellent results were received throughout the year in respect of all samples sent for bacteriological examination.

The following results were obtained from samples of Milk submitted for Biological Examination:—

(a) Tuberculosis—5 No. Positive—Nil.

(b) Brucellosis.

Ring Test	No. Positive	Culture Test	No. Positive
42	19	25	3
Guinea Pig		No. Positive	
5		—	

Action was taken in respect of the 3 positive culture tests all of which were from milk from sources outside the Borough. After consultations with the local authorities concerned, steps were taken to prevent the suppliers from selling raw infected milk.

5 samples were examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli and all were reported upon as being satisfactory.

Adulteration of Milk.

48 samples were taken during the year for the detection of adulteration. One sample was found to be adulterated.

The result of the adulterated sample was reported to the West Riding County Council, being the Food and Drugs Authority for the district, and a caution was issued to the vendor by the Food and Drugs Authority.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Number of slaughterhouses licensed 3

Number of visits made 845

Total figures of food animals slaughtered in the Borough during 1964 revealed an increase in the number of all food animals slaughtered except pigs. Inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food who have carried out routine inspections of the slaughterhouses have always found them in a satisfactory condition. A general tendency for butchers to slaughter at nights and at week-ends makes it inevitable that most meat inspection has to be performed out of normal working hours. Whenever possible the Inspector is present at the time of slaughter and special attention is given to preventing unnecessary pain or suffering.

All meat condemned at slaughterhouses is at all times collected and disposed of by the Department and in accordance with the provisions of The Meat (Staining and Sterilisation) Regulations.

The total weight of meat condemned was 1 ton, 16 cwt., 2 qr.

A 100 per cent inspection of animals slaughtered in the Borough for human food was carried out throughout the year and tribute should be paid to the butchers for the high quality of the meat. Two bovine lungs were condemned for evidence of tuberculosis. The lungs and evidence of identification of the animals concerned were forwarded to the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The veterinary officers of the Ministry then carried out their own investigations so that the origin of the disease could be traced. Two bovine carcasses were found to contain viable cysts of *cysticercus bovis* and these were submitted to treatment by refrigeration. Eighteen whole carcasses—1 cow, 2 calves, 4 pigs and 11 sheep, 9 of which were moribund, were condemned during the year. Eight of the moribund sheep had been involved in an accident on route to the slaughterhouse.

Charges for meat inspection were commenced on the 1st October, 1963. The Council, having regard to the cost of meat inspection to the Health Committee, decided to levy the maximum charges allowed by the Regulations viz. 2/6 for cattle, 9d. for pigs and 6d. for sheep. The income obtained from charging for meat inspection for the year ending December, 1964, was £488.13.0.

The following table gives details of all animals slaughtered and of the conditions found on inspection.

	Cattle, excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	1674	569	2	5902	1570	—
Number inspected	1674	569	2	5902	1570	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	1	2	11	4	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	135	52	—	77	104	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis & cysticerci	8.1	9.3	100	1.5	6.9	—
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some organ or part condemned	2	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	6	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Details of Meat Condemned.**Whole Carcasses:**

1 Cow	Septic mastitis
1 Calf	Emaciation
1 Calf	Fever and Oedema
3 Pigs	Pyæmia
1 Pig	Pathological Emaciation
8 Sheep	Moribund & Decomposed
1 Sheep	Moribund
1 Sheep	Fevered
1 Sheep	Oedema

Organs or Parts of Carcasses:**(a) Tuberculosis Only****Bovines**

2 lungs

Pigs

Nil

(b) Other Diseases**Bovines**

2 Heads and Tongues	Cysticercus Bovis
6 Heads and Tongues	Actinobacillosis
1 Head	Abscesses
5 Hearts	Cysticercus Bovis
1 Heart	Adhesions
2 Hearts	Xanthosis
4 Hearts	Pericarditis
1 Heart	Endocarditis
1 Skirt	Cysticercus Bovis
1 Skirt	Adhesions
1 Skirt	Peritonitis
4 Lungs	Abscesses
1 Lung	Adhesions
4 Lungs	Pulmonary Fascioliasis
2 Lungs	Pleurisy
14 Livers	Telangiectasis
39 Livers	Abscesses
39 Livers	Fascioliasis
38 Livers	Cirrhosis
1 Liver	Abscesses & Adhesions
2 Livers	Fascioliasis & Cirrhosis
6 Livers	Multiple abscesses
1 Liver	Peritonitis
1 Liver	Parasites
4 Kidneys	Nephritis

2 Kidneys
1 Kidney
15 Udders
1 Udder
1 Mesentery
1 Stomach

Pigs

1 Part carcase
2 Heads and Tongues
1 Head and Tongue
1 Pluck
1 Pluck
5 Plucks

3 Plucks

4 Plucks
1 Pluck
37 Lungs
4 Lungs
38 Hearts
29 Livers
5 Livers
2 Livers
2 Livers
1 Kidney
1 Kidney

Sheep

1 Head and Tongue
1 Pluck
1 Pluck
1 Pluck
1 Heart
3 Hearts
1 Heart
41 Livers
6 Livers
2 Livers
15 Livers
3 Livers
1 Liver
1 Lung

Retention Cysts
Pyelonephritis
Mastitis
Abscesses
Peritonitis
Abscesses & Adhesions

Arthritis
Coryne Bacterium
Abscesses
Pericarditis & peritonitis
Ascaris & pneumonia
Pericarditis, Pleurisy and
Perihepatitis
Pleurisy, Perihepatitis
and Ascaris
Adhesions and Parasites
Pleurisy and Ascaris
Pleurisy
Pneumonia
Pericarditis
Ascaris
Parasites
Perihepatitis
Cirrhosis
Abnormal Colour
Chronic Nephritis

Melanosis
Parasites
Pleurisy & Perihepatitis
Pleurisy
Cysticercus Ovis
Pericarditis
Abscesses
Parasites
Telangiectasis
Abscesses
Cirrhosis
Fascioliasis
Adhesions
Abscesses

FOOD INSPECTION.

Summary of food found at various inspections to be unfit for human consumption:—

Ham	24 tins	Mussels	1 tin
Peaches	57 tins	Frozen Egg	1 tin
Sago Pudding	1 tin	Turkeys	32
Tomatoes	47 tins	Rhubarb	1 tin
Pineapples	48 tins	Sardines	2 tins
Golden Syrup	3 tins	Chicken	3 jars
Stewed steak	34 tins	Ground Rice	2 bags
Sausages	5 tins	Rabbits	600 lbs.
Oranges	8 tins	Ox tongue	1 tin
Salmon	16 tins	Irish Stew	2 tins
Luncheon Meat	48 tins	Spaghetti	1 tin
Rice Pudding	20 tins	Chopped Pork	9 tins
Pilchards	5 tins	Grapefruit	24 tins
Fruit Salad	32 tins	Strawberries	17 tins
Peas	60 tins	Pears	44 tins
Milk	12 tins	French beans	4 tins
Apricots	12 tins	Kippers	2 tins
Corned beef	21 tins	Mixed vegetables ...	2 tins
Crab	3 tins	Steak and Kidney ...	1 tin
Prawns	14 tins	Beef Loaf	1 tin
Soup	73 tins	Sponge pudding	1 tin
Brisling	11 tins	Raspberries	9 tins
Chickens	29 tins	Tunafish	8 tins
Corned mutton	10 tins	Jam	6 tins
Beans	43 tins	Cherries	4 tins
Whole Chickens	203	Plums	3 tins
Carrots	8 tins	Veg. Salad	7 tins
Shrimps	13 tins	Prunes	5 tins
Hot Dogs	1 tin		

Total weight of food condemned: 1 ton, 1 Cwt., 1 qr., 14 lbs.

Special Examinations of Food and Other Materials.

During the course of the year various samples or specimens were forwarded to the laboratories for chemical or bacteriological examination.

Samples of liquid egg were taken throughout the year on each day processing took place at the canning and freezing premises. In all 1,061 samples were taken and of this total no samples were reported on by the Public Health Laboratory as being unsatisfactory. No samples have been reported on as being unsatisfactory since the pasteurisation plant was brought into operation on the 1st August, 1963. The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963 came into operation on the 1st January, 1964.

Eight samples of soft freeze ice cream submitted for bacteriological examination were reported on as being unsatisfactory. Discussions took place with the management of the firm concerned regarding improved methods of cleansing and sterilising soft freeze plant and further sampling produced satisfactory results. The practice of final rinsing of soft freeze machines with water from a hosepipe was abolished on our instructions and alternative methods adopted. In all 53 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination.

Nine samples of ice cream submitted for chemical analysis were reported on as satisfactory. Samples of fish cakes, potted meat, potted beef paste and whisky submitted for chemical analysis were reported on as satisfactory. Towards the end of the year 3 samples of raw milk retailed in the Borough were submitted to the T.T.C. test for anti-biotics at the Public Health Laboratory and all three samples were satisfactory.

Inspection of Food Premises.

Details are given below of the number of each of the different types of food premises in the Borough and of the number of inspections made of them during the year.

(a) Food Premises subject to registration

	No. registered	No. of inspections
Ice Cream Producers/Retailers ...	5	7
Ice Cream Vendors	170	67
Preserved Food Preparation	53	120
Food Hawkers	71	56
Fried Fish Shops	42	147

(b) Food Premises not subject to registration

	No. in district	No. of inspections
Bakehouses	25	55
Meat Shops and Stalls	43	306

Cafes, Canteens and Restaurant

Kitchens	80	145
Retail Food Shops and Stalls ...	286	1094
Total number of inspections of all food premises		1997
Number of cases in which informal action taken		2

Food Hygiene.

The hygiene of food premises continued to receive close attention during 1964, a total of 2,903 visits being made during the year.

Apart from one circular prepared and sent to all food premises, educational work has again had to be confined to informal discussions at the time of inspection of premises.

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS.

1. Contravention of Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955. Sale of cake containing a wire staple. Fined £5.0.0.
2. Contravention of Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955. Sale of tomato sausage containing a match stalk Fined £10.0.0.
3. Contravention of Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955. Sale of boneless chicken which was in a state of decomposition Fined £25.0.0.
4. Contravention of Section 2 of Noise Abatement Act 1960. Sounding of "musical chimes" from an Ice cream vehicle after 7-0 p.m. Fined £10.0.0.
5. Contravention of Section 1 of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. Using land as a caravan site without a site licence... Fined £5.0.0.
6. Contravention of Movement of Animals' Records Order, 1960. Failing to keep records of movements under the Order. Fined £5.0.0.

Butterworth & Pilkington, Morley

